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PALESTINIAN SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON DAYAN RESIGNATION

NC220651 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 22 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] Comments on Moshe Dayan's resignation are still coming in. Most of these comments follow one line--that is, Prime Minister Menanem Begin lacks realism and common-sense in the current negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

A Palestinian spokesman said that Dayan's resignation reflects the real difficulties facing the moves to implement the Camp David agreements with regard to the Palestinians. This resignation also reflects the sharp division in the Israeli administration. It undoubtedly constitutes a serious weakening of the government and of Begin, in particular.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY ANNOUNCES NOVEMBER ARAB SUMMIT IN TUNIS

LD200939 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0701 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, has stated that agreement has been reached between league member-states to hold the next Arab summit conference in Tunis during the second half of November. In an exclusive statement to the Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH published today, Klibi said that the most important questions to be submitted to the summit relate to peace in Lebanon in general and in the south in particular, the Sahara and Afro-Arab relations.

In reply to a question on the Sahara problem, the Arab League secretary general said that the league is trying to avert any tension between states in the region, as this will negatively influence relations between the rest of the Arab states. He expressed the hope that the situation in that region will proceed towards calm, self-restraint, wisdom and understanding so that a joint solution can be reached which is satisfactory to all parties concerned.

On the Arab League information plan, he declared that such a plan is being prepared for the various international arenas and that a number of Arab experts have been invited to work out details of that plan, which should enable the Arab states to put forward their questions to the outside world in a manner which can elicit understanding from all peoples.

SNA REPORTS TUNIS TALKS ON ARAB SUMMIT FOR 20 NOV

LD201515 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tunis--As-'ad al-As-'ad, acting general secretary of the Arab League, today held a meeting with the permanent delegates of the Arab member countries at the league's headquarters in Tunis. Discussions during the meeting dealt with the Tunisian Government's memorandum proposing the holding of the Arab summit conference in Tunis on 20 November to be preceded by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers on 14 November to prepare the agenda of the work of the summit conference.

PLO REPORTEDLY TO STOP INFORMATION CAMPAIGN AGAINST JORDAN

JN191849 Doha QNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 19 October--The PLO has instructed all its organs to stop the information campaign against Jordan, particularly those appearing in leaflets issued by some organs.

Reporting this, the Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH said that this step comes as a prelude to Yasir 'Arafat's scheduled visit to Jordan to draw up a program for information cooperation between the PLO and Jordan.

The magazine added that Jordanian-Palestinian relations have made important progress in preparing to face future settlement developments.

PLO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ARAB-IRANIAN RELATIONS

JN210915 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 21 October--Head of the PLO office in Doha Yasin ash-Sharif has affirmed that the Palestinian delegation's recent talks with Iranian officials headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni achieved positive results. In a statement published in the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB today, Ash-Sharif said the Palestinian delegation's talks in Tehran covered several topics, including the need for coordination between the Iranian Islamic revolution and the Arab states on the Palestine question. Any discord in Iranian-Arab relations would weaken this central issue which everyone is defending in order to triumph over the Zionist enemy.

Ash-Sharif said that the Palestinian delegation had discussed the causes of the discord in Iran's relations with some Arab states and had succeeded in reaching certain conclusions on the need to remove the causes of such discord in the current circumstances. Ash-Sharif said that the delegation has decided to communicate these conclusions to PLO representatives in the Arab Gulf states so they can follow up on them. The delegation also met with Arab ambassadors in Tehran and presented this positive picture to them so they could convey it to their respective governments.

PALESTINIANS MEDIATING BETWEEN IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, KURDS

JN211046 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 21 October--The Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN reports in a dispatch from Beirut that the Palestinian resistance is currently mediating between the Iranian revolution and the Kordestan Democratic Party to end the bloodshed caused by the recent outbreak of violence between the two sides in several areas of Iranian Kordestan. The paper cites diplomatic sources in the Lebanese capital as saying that the question of the mediation was discussed during Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i's recent visit to Lebanon. These sources are also quoted as saying that the release of Sadeq Ziba Kalam, the personal envoy of the Iranian prime minister, who was kidnapped by Kurdish elements, was a result of this Palestinian mediation.

KUWAITI PAPER: 70,000 IRANIANS VOLUNTEER TO JOIN PLO

LD220924 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 22 October--More than 70,000 Iranians have volunteered to join the Palestine resistance movement in fighting Israel but the resistance cannot absorb them, Kuwait's AL-WATAN reports today.

In a Beirut dispatch the paper says that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced this during a meeting of the Revolutionary Council of Fatah in Beirut on 14 October.

Citing what it described as an informed Fatah source, the paper said that 'Arafat told the meeting that the Iranian volunteers have registered their names with the PLO and they are waiting for the time when they will be called to help in the fight for the liberation of Palestine. But, according to the report, 'Arafat said that the question of the absorption of such a large number of volunteers is an Arab responsibility and requires an Arab decision, because in view of its limited capabilities and particular conditions the Palestine revolution cannot absorb them.

The paper adds that a Palestine delegation visited Iran recently to discuss the matter with Iranian officials.

BULGARIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS 'ARAFAT IN BEIRUT

AU201407 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA)--"Security in the Middle East means security in Europe. Everything which concerns the Middle East and Palestine, directly concerns Europe as well. There are several reasons for these developments but I will mention only one of them--energy and oil. We say: Palestine means oil", said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in his interview for the TRUD daily. The interview was taken by the representative of the newspaper in Beirut.

The PLO leader explained the change observed of late in the West European stands on the Palestinian problem with security requirements in the Middle East and Europe. "There is a change. My visit to Vienna and Madrid come to prove it, as well as my talks with Kreisky, Brandt and Soares. Our cause meets ever greater understanding on all levels. The impact of the Palestinian struggle on the European politics, I would even say on the world politics, is an obvious fact."

On the question whether forming of a Palestinian government in exile is forthcoming, Mr 'Arafat said that such an important decision should not be taken hastily, although the question is thoroughly studied by the PLO command. "Such decision must be considered jointly with our friends and allies," answered he.

The PLO leader pointed out in the interview that the PLO makes efforts to lay the foundations of the future state institutions. "We do not regard revolution merely as a matter of guns. The Palestinian people have now far more specialists, trained in every sphere of life, than any other Arab country, even more than Israel, excluding doctors," said he.

In conclusion the Palestinian leader pointed out that his people will never forget what Bulgaria is doing for them and for their struggle, the support rendered in different spheres of life. He mentioned that warm friendship is linking him with Bulgaria's party and state leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov. Mr Zhivkov was the first state leader of a socialist country who met Mr 'Arafat in 1971.

BAHRAIN

DIPLOMAT DENIES INTERNAL DISTURBANCES 21 OCT

JN211658 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Jidda, 21 Oct--Today the Bahraini charge d'affaires to Saudi Arabia denied the existence of internal disturbances in Bahrain, adding that his country enjoys both security and stability, with the help of the Arab countries.

Bahraini Charge d'affaires Yusuf 'Abdallah Khalifah asserted that all reports about Iranian threats against Bahrain are merely rumors that are propagated and exaggerated. Alluding to the recent visit to Bahrain by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Sadeq Tabataba'i, the Bahraini charge d'affaires said that all matters proceeded well.

JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE HASAN COMMENTS ON VISIT

JN191212 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1135 GMT 19 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Manama, 19 Oct--Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan has affirmed that his visit to Bahrain is within the framework of consultations on common fateful issues, since Jordan is being subjected to dangers which threaten the Arab region and are related to the continued occupation of the Arab territories.

In an exclusive interview tith the GULF NEWS AGENCY, the Jordanian crown prince affirmed that the Jordanian stand on the Middle East issue is based on foundations which have no alternatives; namely, the Arab Palestinian people's right to determine their fate following the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation and respect of the Arab right, especially relating to Jerusalem.

KUWAIT

MINISTER DENIES INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION

LD211347 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1246 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Oct--Kuwait officially denied today that it has increased the rate of its oil production above the agreed limit. This denial was made by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn following a cabinet meeting today. Kuwait's current rate of daily oil production is 2 million barrels.

As to whether Kuwait plans to increase its oil prices again, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said that Kuwait's policy on this matter is public; namely, that it abides by OPEC decisions.

Kuwait increased its oil prices by 10 percent early this month, to $21.43 per barrel.

KUNA: ARAB GULF OIL MINISTERS MAY MEET BEFORE NEXT OPEC MEETING

LD200958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS says that the six Arabian Gulf foreign ministers of oil-rich states decided during their recent meeting in At-Ta'if that the oil ministers of their states should meet to coordinate their positions before the next OPEC meeting. Four of these states are members of OPEC.

The paper added in a report attributed to Gulf diplomatic sources which it did not name that the oil ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman will coordinate their attitude on the question of oil prices and adopt a joint position toward the visit to be paid the region next month by U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller. The paper did not specify the date of the meeting of the oil ministers and said in the same report that during their meeting in At-Ta'if last Tuesday the Gulf foreign ministers decided to hold periodic meetings. No details were given on this.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR IRAQ 20 OCT

LD200928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabat left today for Baghdad, where he will meet leading Iraqi officials. Although the nature of the talks has not been made public, it is believed that they will cover the results of the conference of the six Arab Gulf foreign ministers held in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, last Tuesday. The Kuwaiti minister will meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to review the latest developments in the Gulf area, the Arab situation and the At-Ta'if conference which was attended by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

Foreign Minister Returns

LD201440 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1404 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has returned home after a short visit to Iraq where he delivered a message from the amir of Kuwait to President Saddam Husayn. Although its contents have not been revealed, it is believed the message relates to the results of the Arabian Gulf foreign ministers meeting in At-Ta'if last Tuesday.

Meets Amir

LD211114 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The amir of Kuwait at 0900 today received Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir on the occasion of his return home after delivering a message from the amir to brother Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Iraqi Republic.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN ISMA'IL INTERVIEWED BY BULGARIAN PAPER

AU181008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Petur Bochukov interview in Sofia with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, in Sofia--date not given]

[Text] 'Abd al-Fattah, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the PDRY, who was in our country on a brief friendly visit, received Petur Bochukov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative, and was kind enough to answer his questions:

Question: Comrade secretary general, can you tell us something about the tasks the YSP is facing at the moment?

Answer: Our party's chief tasks at this stage of development in all fields of life are determined by the ideology of our party in the process of revolution. This is so because we consider the ideological education of the workers class in our country as the most important means of implementing the goals of the revolution. It is worth noting that in the experience of many revolutions in the Arab world and in the developing countries whenever shortcomings occur this is due to the undetermined ideological line of development. That is why we adopted a decision of principle--despite the great difficulties we are constantly facing--to proceed along the path of a consistent, ideological approach in implementing the goals of our revolution. The most important thing for us is to make a correct choice of ideology in the struggle for implementing the tasks assigned to our party.

Another important task is the class approach in implementing revolutionary changes. We are well aware and we are also convinced that the class approach has been confirmed by history. We must know well the character of class forces, the essence of revolutionary forces, as well as the character of counterrevolutionary forces. Therefore, one of the most important tasks facing our party is the task of adopting a firm, class-minded stand. A stand of defending the workers class and its allies--the peasantry and the intelligentsia, as well as all working people. We can say that the character of our revolution was determined on the basis of this ideological and class approach--our revolution being a democratic one with socialist orientation for the future.

As to the economic, cultural, social and other tasks which our party has to cope with, we can say that they are entirely in accordance with the spiritual and material interests of the entire Yemeni people. I can say in this connection that the assertion and consolidation of our people's democratic revolution, the consolidation of our people's democratic government is based entirely on the ideological and class-minded nature of our party and of our revolution. In this respect I would like to stress that the goal of the people's democratic government in our country is to defend the interests of our workers, peasants and revolutionary intelligentsia in the PDRY. As a natural result of all these factors all our laws conform to class interests.

On this basis we have succeeded in getting the working people to actively participate in public administration. On the other hand, we are striving to insure an unyielding defense of the revolution. As for the tasks assigned in connection with our economic development, we are now fulfilling our second 5-year plan, it is very important to stress that planning and programming as scientific principles are laid as the basis of our economic development.

Our party is also facing responsible tasks as regards cultural policy--such as instilling revolutionary consciousness into the working people and convincing them of the values and assets of the revolution. In this respect we are working very seriously and we are trying to devote all efforts to raising the people's cultural standards. In addition to this we greatly rely on the mass organizations in our country, such as trade unions, the women's organization, the youth organizations, and others, as well as on their having a constant link with the party and government and on the coordination of their common tasks and goals. Thus, we are convinced that we will succeed in achieving progress and in attaining success in all sectors of life.

As for the problems connected with our country's foreign policy, we are facing the task--which it is our firm resolve to accomplish--of maintaining a foreign policy that conforms to and is adequate for our people's vital interests. This policy includes the following elements: international solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world headed by the USSR; our foreign policy also expresses itself in favor of the Arab national liberation movement and in support of it. We will continue to pursue this line, so that the rights of the Palestinian people may be restored, so that they may be granted the right of self-determination, the right of their own state. We will continue to express our solidarity and support for the Arab peoples in their struggle against Zionism, imperialism and reaction. In addition to this our foreign policy includes the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis and noninterference in domestic affairs... this is the essence of our foreign policy.

Question: How do you evaluate the development of the PDRY revolution in the light of the party program?

Answer: At the present stage of development our revolution is a people's democratic one. This period is neither very short, nor very prolonged. It is a difficult stage of development. It is our opinion that the leading role of our party and the prestige it enjoys among the people, thanks to the uninterrupted and very close contacts and coordination with various mass organizations, will contribute to the implementation of the party tasks laid down in the program of our first congress, held exactly 1 year ago, in 1978. Thanks to the effective role of our party and the understanding of the people, we believe that we will overcome this period of development within a relatively short period. This will enable us to build a solid material-technical base of society and to proceed along the path of socialist development.

These are the future prospects for our revolution: on the one hand, consolidation of the party's leading role; on the other, the development and consolidation of the people's democratic government and at the same time the propagation of the ideas of scientific socialism, so that the working people may be inspired with an even greater revolutionary consciousness for the coming stage of development.

Question: What can you say about the results of the separatist Camp David deal, 1 year after it has been concluded?

Answer: The Camp David agreement has not contributed to the settlement of the Middle East problem in any way. On the contrary--the atmosphere prevailing at the present moment in that area is even more exacerbated and difficult than before. This happened as a result of the treacherous and defeatist policy conducted by As-Sadat. American imperialism, Zionism and reaction will inevitably abandon their policy, because everyone is aware that this policy is absolutely without any success.

It has suffered complete failure. This policy of separatist deals has been rejected and denounced by all Arab governments, by most international organizations and by progressive public opinion. It has been boycotted at all international forums and by many international organizations, such as the Arab League, the OAU, the International Islamic Conference and the nonalined countries movement conference in Havana. At these international forums ways of settling Middle East problems were discussed and carefully analyzed, special emphasis being laid upon the crucial problem concerning the destiny of the Palestinian people and their legitimate right to self-determination and to create their own, independent state. Now, 1 year after the signing of the Camp David treaty, everyone is aware that the entire progressive public is against the treaty, that it represents a complete failure for the regime of As-Sadat and for U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

We should stress in this respect that in the difficult period which the Arab nation is going through we are receiving the unlimited and selfless support of progressive forces throughout the world, in first place the support of the countries belonging to the socialist community headed by the friendly Soviet Union.

Our country's stand on this question is principled and unmistakable: we have adopted the stand of the progressive, revolutionary forces in the Arab world, the stand of the forces of constant struggle for the Arab peoples' independence, the stand of rallying all progressive Arab regimes in the purpose of foiling the separatist Camp David conspiracy once and for all.

Question: What is your opinion on the development of the all-round relations between our two countries?

Answer: As for bilateral relations, I would call them excellent. Based on the common ideological basis, relations between our two parties are developing along ascending lines. Today no one can destroy the friendship between our two peoples. It is strengthening and being further developed on the basis of the declaration signed during Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to our country, in 1978, on the development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, the PDRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on the basis of the plan of cooperation between the two leading parties. On the basis of these documents, documents of principle and of lasting political significance, we are exchanging delegations and working groups for the purpose of studying experience in party construction and in ideological and ideological-political activities.

We highly appreciate the support and assistance which the party and government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are rendering us today. This is consolidating our militant cohesion against the imperialist and reactionary forces. It enables us to achieve the goals our revolution in the name of progress, socialism and peace. This assistance is an expression of true proletarian internationalism.

I would like to express my gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally as well as to the government and to the entire Bulgarian people for the hospitality accorded to us. I would finally like to wish new, even greater successes to the Bulgarian people in building the developed socialist society.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES SAUDI FORCES IN BAHRAIN

LD211840 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Under the patronage of the minister of defense and aviation, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Air Defense School in Jidda held a ceremony to mark the graduation of 140 officers, noncommissioned officers and men. These include 43 students from the fraternal State of Bahrain. Speaking at the graduation ceremony, Prince Sultan expressed his pride and confidence in our armed forces. He said, in answer to newsmen's questions, his forthcoming visit to the northern area is primarily to inspect the armed forces there, to meet with personnel amd to review the military development of our various military sectors. He said the tour is part of the meetings his highness holds periodically with his sons, the officers and men of the armed forces.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz answered questions by newsmen concerning a number of issues. He said the question of national military service is being carefully examined to make sure the conditions affecting their ability to serve the interests of the nation are complete.

Concerning the situation in the Gulf, his highness said the reports of instability being circulated by news agencies are not correct, particularly when the Iranian Government has affirmed in official statements that all the statements by Iranian personalities were irresponsible and did not represent Iran's policy. His Highness Prince Sultan denied the presence of a Saudi force in Bahrain, but he affirmed that Saudi strength is strength for Bahrain and that the Arabs are capable of protecting their country against foreign intervention.

His Highness Prince Sultan spoke about Arab solidarity and stressed its importance. He expressed confidence that the coming Arab summit conference will contribute to confirming and deepening Arab solidarity for the sake of serving Arab interests and the just cause of all Arabs. He said he hoped the outcome of the conference will develop and strengthen Arab rights and capabilities. His highness said: Despite the fact that we are advocates of a just cause and that our rights have been violated, nevertheless we give priority to peace and to a global understanding of the justice of what we are seeking.

UAE

AL-'UTAYBAH: UAE WILL NOT DISCUSS OIL PRICES WITH EEC

JN211954 Doha QNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Oct--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, has stated that the Gulf oil countries will not discuss oil affairs with the EEC unless these states recognize the Palestinian people's right to set up their independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In a statement published by the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIST and broadcast over Abu Dhabi radio today, Dr al-'Utaybah noted that "We will ask these states to officially recognize the PLO, to conduct a dialog with it and to support the Palestinian people in achieving their inalienable rights including their right to establish their independent state."

Dr al-'Utaybah asserted that the UAE will oppose any discussion on oil prices and production rates.

He said: We will not participate in the projected dialog with the EEC if oil prices are one of the subjects under discussion. The UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources asserted that the dialog must be conducted on an equal basis and in an atmosphere of equality and vigilance.

YAR

SAN'A' RADIO SAYS MEDIATION BETWEEN IRAQ, PDRY SUCCESSFUL

JN191805 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Oct 79 JN

[Text] As a result of the quiet diplomacy and direct contacts our political leadership under Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has held with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, and His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the political gap that existed between the PDRY and Iraq was closed in San'a' this evening.

Agreement was reached under which the Iraqi diplomats who are being detained in Aden and the diplomats from the southern part of the homeland who are being detained in Baghdad will be handed over to the YAR. The SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the two groups will be handed over to Iraq and the PDRY at a later date.

Lt Col Muhammad Hamud Khamis, YAR interior minister and head of the Central Security Department, supervised their arrival. [as heard]

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, President Salih said the return of PDRY-IRAQI relations to normal is considered a positive contribution to the strengthening of Arab solidarity and a factor of stability and cooperation among the peoples of the area in the service of their development. President Salih also expressed his thanks and appreciation to the political leaderships in Baghdad and Aden for their full response to the efforts that have been crowned with success.

MINISTER DENIES PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS

JN201054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 20 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct--YAR Information and Culture Minister Yahya al-'Arashi has said that "the threat to invade the Arab Gulf region under any pretext is an unwise policy with dire consequences." In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WAHDAH, the YAR minister says: The meetings among officials of the Arab Gulf states are positive steps that are bound to continue and expand to include all Arab countries so as to confront foreign threats.

The YAR minister once again denied that there are foreign troops in his country. He declared: We are prepared to host any official who cares to come and see for himself that these claims are untrue. He can visit any area in the country he wishes to see.

Al-'Arashi said the steps that have been completed to unify the two parts of Yemen "are positive and objective and are progressing in accordance with the program of the Kuwait charter.

COMMENT ON RESIGNATION OF ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER

Ghali Reaction

NC211444 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1434 GMT 21 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Moshe Dayan's resignation from the Israeli Government today is an indication that the policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the decision to allow the purchase of land in them are considered obstacles to peace and have opponents even inside Israel.

Dr Butrus Ghali was commenting on the resignation which Moshe Dayan submitted during the Israeli Cabinet meeting today.

Khalil Remarks

TA220528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil has expressed concern over the situation that might arise due to Moshe Dayan's resignation. Khalil met with former Sheli MK Arye Eli'av for a long meeting in Salzburg, Austria.

Our correspondent Re'uven 'Asor says that Khalil emphasized that Egypt would never withdraw its demand that the Palestinian problem be solved.

AL-AKHBAR Opinion

NC220740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 22 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 October--Commenting on Moshe Dayan's resignation, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says that this resignation is not a matter of great concern to Egypt. The paper points out that with regard to the peace march, Egypt's policy is not linked with the presence of individuals and does not depend on the presence of a minister inside our outside a cabinet. Egypt's policy is linked with realities that must be achieved to establish peace based on justice and autonomy according to the Camp David agreements.

AL-AKHBAR says: Whether or not Dayan's resignation will have repercussions on the ruling body in Israel, the one thing that is certain is that the peace march will continue toward the goal which must be reached.

AL-AKHBAR expresses the belief that Menahem Begin is likely to be surprised by resignations of a number of his Cabinet ministers, particularly since there is opposition in the Cabinet to the government policy regarding the autonomy talks in general and settlements, the sale of Arab land and the autonomy powers and so forth. The Begin government is using these matters as pretexts to impede the autonomy talks.

ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN VISITS CAIRO

NC210921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0858 GMT 21 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 October--Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman arrived in Cairo this morning at the head of an Israeli delegation for a 5-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

He was met at the airport by Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and senior armed forces officers. The Israeli defense minister made a statement in which he said: The peace process must continue. We know that we have some difficulties and problems, but they will be resolved in the interests of the region and both peoples.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali also spoke. He welcomed the Israeli minister and his delegation and said that during the visit both sides would discuss the final stage of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and the arrangements for supervising this withdrawal, which were previously discussed in Washington.

He added: I agree with Weizman that there will be no problems. The peace process in the Middle East will continue and nobody can stop it.

Statement on Talks

NC211330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Oct 79 NC

[21 October statement by Maj Gen Hasan al-Katib, official Egyptian military spokesman, after first round of Egyptian-Israeli military talks--read by announcer]

[Text] Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali received Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman at the armed forces headquarters at 1100 today, at which time members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations joined the meeting.

The discussions dealt with the following:

1. A review of the topics put forward by the joint Egyptian-Israeli committee on implementing the stages of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

2. Measures to hand over the St Catherine's area to Egypt. Civilian problems resulting from the Israeli withdrawal from the St Catherine's area will be discussed by the Israeli delegation and ambassador Taha al-Majdub, representative of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

3. A discussion of the alternative security arrangements for the United Nations Emergency Forces.

The talks were constructive and lasted 1 hour. Another round of talks is scheduled to convene before the Israeli defense minister concludes his visit.

ISRAELI AGRICULTURE MINISTER SHARON CONCLUDES VISIT

As-Sadat Remarks

TA200847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 20 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The Egyptian president said that for him peace is not a tactical move and persons in Israel who think that after Egypt has regained the Sinai territories up to the Ra's Muhammad-Al 'Arish line, things will become different, are altogether wrong. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that a statement to this effect was made by President as-Sadat to Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon when the two met last week in Cairo.

President as-Sadat also said the short-range view is none of his concern and everything he has done is for future generations. I can assure, As-Sadat said, that just as I have honored so far every word I said, so also in the future I will insist on the implementation of the peace treaty. The Egyptian president stressed, however, that he will continue to exert pressure in the course of the political negotiations, but under no circumstances will Egypt interrupt the peace process.

As-Sadat related that we made the final decision on meeting with Prime Minister Begin after Romanian President Ceausescu had told him that Menahem Begin was an honest and strong man.

Sharon Press Conference

NC191945 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon has stressed that President Anwar as-Sadat has achieved great success along the road to peace, prosperity and progress. He said he came to Cairo to strengthen relations and achieve the principle of peace initiated by President as-Sadat.

Speaking at a press conference held at Cairo Airport today, Sharon expressed his happiness at having surmounted several problems and obstacles between the Egyptian and the Israeli peoples. He said that he and Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud Dawud had discussed several agricultural and irrigation questions and desert reclamation. He added that he had not expected to find such agricultural progress in Egypt.

Agriculture Minister Dr Mahmud Dawud said cooperation among agronomists is needed for survival and progress, not for death or poverty.

The Israeli agriculture minister and his delegation left Cairo for Israel this afternoon after a 4-day visit to Egypt.

AS-SIYASI Comment

NC210904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 21 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 October--The newspaper AS-SIYASI reports today that Israeli Agriculture Minister Arf'el Sharon's visit to Egypt has failed to fulfill its objectives, which centered on promoting Egyptian-Israeli joint projects.

This, according to Egyptian diplomatic sources, has widened the gap between the Egyptian and Israeli sides on the question of building settlements. Sharon is one of the staunchist supporters of the policy of building settlements.

Citing these diplomatic sources, AS-SIYASI says that political observers believe that Israel's insistence on the building and expansion of settlements aims at:

1. Giving the impression that what has happened in Sinai cannot be viewed as a basis or comparison.

2. Provoking the Egyptian Government into withdrawing from the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

3. Abandoning the commitments it made at Camp David.

4. Attempting to provoke other Arab parties, especially the Palestinians, in order to force them to adopt extremist positions, keep them away from the negotiations and reject autonomy.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL MEETS AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

NC191928 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] The official talks between Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky began in Salzburg tonight.

Dr Mustafa Khalil stated before the talks began that he would brief the Austrian chancellor on the latest developments in the Middle East situation, particularly the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. He added that Egypt and Israel hold conflicting views over the full powers of Palestinians under a real autonomy in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David agreements. On Egypt's relations with the PLO, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Egypt is not against the PLO but the PLO did not study carefully the contents of the Camp David documents. Dr Khalil added: We support any international effort for a lasting and just solution in the Middle East. We welcome Palestinian participation in the autonomy talks.

Dr Bruno Kreisky has said that he and Dr Mustafa Khalil will discuss all aspects of the situation, particularly the Palestinian problem.

The economic and technical delegation accompanying Dr Mustafa Khalil has held important contacts with Austrian officials and heads of leading companies regarding their contribution toward the implementation of several projects in the Egyptian development plan, particularly in important industries. Chancellor Kreisky gave a dinner tonight in honor of Dr Mustafa Khalil. Dr Khalil and Dr Kreisky are due to hold another session of talks to conclude the discussion on the Middle East problem.

Vienna TV Interview

AU192020 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Werner Muesk dispatch from Salzburg--recorded]

[Excerpt] Egypt's Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky met in Klessheim Castle in the early evening for the first round of talks. Prime Minister Khalil outlined the attitude of Egypt toward the PLO as follows:

[Begin Khalil recording in English with superimposed German translation] You see, we recognize the PLO. I mean that all rumors which state that Egypt is against the PLO are simply false. We decisively recognize the PLO. When U.S. reverend Jesse Jackson was in Egypt several days ago President as-Sadat gave him a message for PLO chief 'Arafat and also for Syrian President al-Asad. At that time both refused As-Sadat's message. From our point of view we have never contested the recognition of the PLO. In our opinion the main problem is the plain fact that the PLO does not recognize the Camp David agreement. That is the main obstacle. We Egyptians are not to blame. The refusal comes quite clearly from the PLO. We Egyptians are not opposed to any international negotiations forum on the Middle East. If Federal Chancellor Kreisky were to send invitations to such a forum tomorrow and if the consent of the PLO and the Israelis were in hand, we Egyptians would come immediately. [end recording]

GHALI SAYS RED SEA SHOULD BE 'LAKE OF PEACE'

NC191613 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 19 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 October--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of AL-AHRAM's strategic studies center, today opened the center's international seminar on the Red Sea.

Addressing the seminar, the minister of state stressed the necessity of making the Red Sea a lake of peace, divorced from international and regional tension and conflict. He noted that this is currently one of the most important vital matters because it directly affects the security and stability of the area and is linked with the future of world security, peace and prosperity. The minister of state also asked seminar participants to define the best ways to secure the safety and freedom of navigation in the Red Sea, protect the Red Sea against pollution, and draw up the basis of joint economic cooperation for exploiting its resources.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR USE OF OIL TO ACHIEVE ARAB GOALS

JN191152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 19 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct--President Saddam Husayn has stated that we are waging a vicious battle which necessitates revolutionary capability, courage, patience, alertness and great sacrifices. During his meeting with press attaches to the Iraqi embassies, President Saddam Husayn stated that the enemies' opportunities have passed by while the opportunities of the historical revolution and the people are now ripe.

President Saddam Husayn added: Now our turn to act has come, and we either maintain our power of confrontation or we do not. We were not born to build a traditional regime for we are revolutionaries.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the time has come for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party to play a historical role, and that therefore the desired surge must aim at rescuing the nation, which is being more persistently threatened and subjected to partition and subservience than ever before.

Addressing the press attaches, President Saddam Husayn said: Oil must be a first step in the Arab nation's battle. Therefore, it is obvious how much our people have to contribute to maintain our steadfastness, create the new human being and establish the foundations of a new Arab civilization. President Saddam Husayn pointed out that the sound revolutionary course in using oil in the pan-Arab battle lies not only in taking such measures as cutting off oil supplies from the enemies whenever the need arises, but also in using it in the service of the people, building a capable society and a modern army.

President Saddam Husayn cautioned against the scientific gap between the developed and developing states, saying that the new colonialism is not only embodied in economic imperialism, but also in the existing scientific and technological disparities through which the developing peoples are being subjected to injustice and subservience.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS ALL ARAB ISSUES CONCERN IRAQ

JN211004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0737 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct--Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi says that the realistic task for the Arab summit conference is "to concentrate its discussions on ways to increase Arab political strength." In a statement published here today by the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH Hammadi said that whenever intrinsic Arab strength increases, the Arabs' strength vis-a-vis the enemy increases and they come closer to the "correct solution to the Arab-Zionist conflict."

He asserted that the Zionist enemy will not agree to Arab demands unless it is compelled to do so, and that "we should not dream or be deceived." He said that talk about what world public opinion accepts and does not accept "is illusory and a dissipation of efforts." On the other hand, he said, there is wide scope for efforts to "increase intrinsic Arab strength."

Sa'dun Hammadi said that Iraq supports any rapprochement between one Arab country and another, or among any group of Arab countries, but that he believes it would be unwise to establish long-term Arab blocs.

He said that this would likely create tendencies among other Arab parties to set up blocs and that such tendencies are usually "negative tendencies as far as Arab unity is concerned."

The Iraqi foreign minister said that the Arab-European dialog on energy should not be confined to the Arab countries in the Arab Gulf. There are other oil-producing Arab countries which should take part in the dialog. Hammadi said that Iraq supports the Arab-European dialog but believes that such a dialog should be economic and political, and it should also be long-term. He noted positive developments in this regard on the part of the European states.

Hammadi described the U.S. plan for southern Lebanon as "somewhat illusory." He said that in any case it stems from an ill intent which ultimately only serves Zionist U.S. policies.

The Iraqi foreign minister praised the change in the EEC stand on Arab issues. He stressed that Iraq welcomes and encourages such a change and fully supports this process so that it will continue. He said that a number of factors are responsible for this change. These include the realization of the importance of the Arab homeland and the ability of the Arabs to build a united front following the Baghdad summit conference. However, he said, this change has not taken place equally among all the EEC states. He said it is not a sharp change but relative and varies from one country to another.

Hammadi said that the United States and the imperialist countries are trying to push the states in the Arab Gulf into setting up some sort of pact to protect their oil interests. He said that the Omani Government has constantly made proposals on behalf of the originators of these ideas.

Hammadi said that the United States is now making the necessary preparations for intervention in this area. He stated that the shah's policy was also based on dominating this area, and added: "We would have liked this policy to be liquidated with the establishment of a new regime in Iran, but it is clear that this has not yet taken place, and this is regrettable." Iraqi Foreign Minister Hammadi stressed that the Arab countries will resist policies of hegemony by all sides. He said that Iraq's policy on this matter stems from its interests and the Arab nation's interests. When it is a question of the security of Arab lands and the Arabism of Arab countries, he said, then "every Arab issue is an issue that concerns Iraq." He asserted that this is a matter which "we want Iran under its new regime to understand."

OIL MINISTER CALLS FOR OPEN CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER 1980

JN201520 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 20 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct--Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has extended an official invitation, through the OPEC ambassadors in Baghdad, for the convention of a summit conference of OPEC kings and presidents in October, 1980. The conference will be convened on the occasion of OPEC's 20th anniversary. The participants will discuss OPEC's achievements since its foundation in 1960 and the formulation of a long-term, unified strategy.

During his meeting with the OPEC ambassadors here today, the Iraqi oil minister said the general framework of this strategy should include a definition of the OPEC countries' economic relations with the countries of the world, with the aim of creating a new economic world order characterized by equality and justice.

The Iraqi oil minister noted that Iraq is committed to pay $170 million in long-term loans to those poor developing countries with which it is bound by direct oil agreements, effective as of last June and lasting until the end of this year.

RCC ESTABLISHES COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

JN201137 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1108 GMT 20 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Oct--The RCC issued a decree today establishing a special committee of the ministers of interior, local government and justice to prepare for elections of the Iraqi National Assembly and the Legislative Council in the Kurdish autonomous region.

The elections are scheduled to take place after promulgation of two laws for the National Assembly and Legislative Council. Drafts of the laws were approved by the RCC last week.

PEACE COUNCIL OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ROMANIA 21 OCT

JN212003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct--Jibra'il Ishaq, secretary of the Iraqi National Council for Peace and Solidarity, returned here today following a 1-week visit to Romania. Mr Ishaq held several meetings with officials on the Romanian National Committee for the Defense of Peace, during which he explained the stand of the party command, the revolution and the Council for Peace and Solidarity on the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's right to liberate their homeland and determine their future.

JAMAICAN MINISTER ARRIVES TO PREPARE FOR MANLEY'S VISIT

JN211745 Baghdad INA in Arabid 1740 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct--Horace Clarke, Jamaican minister of mining, energy and natural resources, arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days. Clarke will hold talks with Iraqi officials to pave the way for the visit that Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley will make to Iraq on Wednesday. During the visit, the Jamaican prime minister will discuss the strengthening of bilateral cooperative relations.

PRESS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF KING HUSAYN'S SYRIAN VISIT

JN210710 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Press review]

[Text] King Husayn's visit to Damascus today and the talks he is scheduled to hold with President Hafiz al-Asad represent an important stage in Jordan's continued efforts to coordinate Arab action and to strengthen it by adopting a unified attitude toward the nature and the extent of the next steps. Today's papers discuss and analyze the king's visit.

Under the headline, "A Meeting Along the Common Arab Path," AR-RA'Y writes: The projected meeting between King Husayn and President al-Asad is a suitable opportunity to discuss the result of the contacts and talks his majesty held with a number of senior Western officials during and after the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, and the talks and contacts President al-Asad held with Soviet leaders during his recent visit to Moscow.

Clearly, the brotherly consultations between the two prominent Arab leaders will impart a greater clarity of vision to the Arab march. This is especially important at this particular time preceding the convocation of the projected Arab summit, which is expected to lay down the outlines of a unified Arab plan for action in the international arena, and also to find a solution that will enable Lebanon to maintain its unity and territorial integrity.

This good march, which began with the Baghdad summit and which will acquire a greater force and impetus as a result of the Husayn-Al-Asad meeting, is the common Arab path to which all the Arabs are committed in their struggle for their just cause, to secure the future of their coming generations and to establish a comprehensive peace in the area.

On the same topic AL-AKHBAR writes: Following President al-Asad's important visit to the Soviet Union and the important issues contained in the Syrian-Soviet joint statement, it has become necessary for Husayn and Al-Asad to meet to coordinate, assess and draw up a unified stand for the two fraternal countries, the principal confrontation states.

In his speech at the UN General Assembly, King Husayn propounded the Arab cause. He spoke on behalf of the Arabs--and foremost among them Syria--rejecting the Camp David policies and unilateral deals and denouncing biased stands that appear in the international community. He laid down the broad lines which could be adopted by those with good intentions in their search for a just peace.

The Arabs--and primarily Jordan and Syria--must define the next steps on the Arab and international levels. Thus, the Syrian president's visit to Moscow was part of the Arab efforts.

At a time when there is talk about a solution to the Lebanese crisis, while violence in Lebanon is rising and direct and indirect Israeli aggression against Lebanon is increasing, Jordanian-Syrian coordination on all levels becomes an important matter imposed by precautions against hostile and premeditated adventures and by the national duty of helping fraternal Lebanon overcome its long ordeal.

At a time when the desperation of the Camp David parties has reached the extent that one of these parties has admitted failure, the proposition of an official Arab alternative on behalf of all the Arabs has become a highly important matter.

AL-AKHBAR concludes: Husayn's visit to his brother Al-Asad takes place in circumstances pregnant with local and international reactions. A great deal of Arab action in the present stage depends on this visit.

Husayn Returns to Amman

JN211819 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned to Amman this evening following a brief visit to Syria. His majesty was received at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Muhammad, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the National Consultative Assembly speaker, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the armed forces, and the ministers.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RETURNS TO AMMAN FROM BAHRAIN

JN201236 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman at noon today following a private 5-day visit to Bahrain during which he met with His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and defense minister.

BUTRUS MAKES REMARKS FOLLOWING MEETINGS WITH SARKIS

NC201455 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] President Ilyas Sarkis held three important working meetings today at the presidential palace. Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and ministers Fu'ad Butrus, Joseph Skaf, Anwar as-Sabbah, 'Ali al-Khalil, Nazim al-Qadiri and Talal al-Mir'ibi attended. They discussed a number of urgent domestic and political questions, especially the problems of Gas, Mazut, Benzine, smuggling and piracy.

After the meetings, Minister Butrus made a statement in reply to journalists' questions. He said that Lebanon in general and the south in particular are of increasing concern to the world in view of the fact that the time has come to resolve the tragedy it is suffering. He said: The French envoy, Mr Robin, who I met today, was of the same view.

On the U.S. initiative, Butrus said that it comes within the framework of the implementation of the UN resolutions on the south. He said that Lebanon welcomes any attempt to implement UN resolutions and guarantee stability in Lebanon that does not have suspicious implications.

U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS ON U.S. INITIATIVE REPORTED

NC191923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Oct 79 NC

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Gunther Dean has affirmed that the United States intends to do something to extricate Lebanon from its current crisis. The U.S. ambassador said this today during a luncheon he held at his residence in Al-Yarzah. Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and several ministers, as well as political and military figures, attended the luncheon.

The U.S. ambassador said that the aim of the U.S. move is to lay the foundations for peace and pacification in Lebanon, regardless of any other problems. He added: Although this move has been described as an American initiative, it is in fact a move in which the United States will participate along with the United Nations and other countries.

Junblatt Comment

JN191526 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 19 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the revolution forces, met yesterday with brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party.

In reply to what is being said about a U.S. initiative on southern Lebanon, brother Walid Junblatt said: Advocates of local or foreign plans, who have suddenly sympathized with Lebanon, its people and particularly its southern part, and who failed to subjugate the Palestinian resistance or kill the will of national steadfastness and the will of nationalist movement, should understand that we are aware of their well-known intentions and that we shall not be misled by their sudden sympathy and interest. Although we hold the Arab states responsible for abandoning Lebanon and have called on them to hold an Arab summit to deal with this critical and serious situation, we have not [words indistinct] our people's long and splendid struggle, nor have we relinqished our national and pan-Arab legitimate aspirations.

Therefore, we shall not trust or be dragged into any political plan under the isolationist-Israeli gun. We reaffirm that there will be no concession at the expense of the national cause. There will be no dialog or political solution with Lebanese fascism; there will be no leniency with the authorities unless they take a firm stand and condemn what is taking place in the interior and on the border--the plotting against sovereignty, law and homeland.

Be confident, brother Abu 'Ammar, that we are always by your side until you hoist your banner over Al-Aqsa mosque and until the Palestinian people determine their future by themselves, away from trusteeship, occupation, camps and plots. Therefore, we shall not make concessions at the expense of your revolution and will not accept a settlement at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of your great people. We shall always be in one trench in confronting the common enemy.

VOICE OF HOPE: HADDAD CRITICIZES U.S. AMBASSADOR, UNIFIL

NC210740 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0o30 GMT 21 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Yesterday, Major Haddad accused UNIFIL and the U.S. ambassador in Beirut of being responsible for the recent deterioration in the situation. He said that their unbalanced policies helped the saboteurs and the Syrians destroy free Lebanon and spread communist, leftist and Syrian control over the entire country.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH FRENCH ENVOY 20 OCT

NC201327 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 20 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met today for 1 hour with French Envoy (Gabriel Roubin), who is the director of the French Foreign Ministry's Political Affairs Department.

After the meeting, Foreign Minister Butrus headed for the B'abda Palace to report to the president on the French initiative. Mr (Roubin), however, described his mission as exploratory.

The French envoy said the French initiative was not connected with other international initiatives or with the pending visit to Lebanon by U.S. diplomat Philip Habib. He added that France did not customarily take its decisions in tandem with other governments' decisions.

Replying to a question, Mr (Roubin) indicated he did not intend to visit Damascus; that his visit to Lebanon would continue for a few more days; that he would meet this afternoon with Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss; and that he would be received by President Sarkis on Monday morning.

VOICE OF HOPE: FREE LEBANESE DENY CEASE-FIRE REACHED

NC211455 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Two days ago, the free Shi'ite village of Bayt Yahun was attacked from within the lines of the UNIFIL Irish contingent. The saboteurs began the attack on the village by opening fire on the guards with light weapons. They were compelled to retreat after a Free Lebanese force nearby interfered and opened heavy machinegun and mortar fire.

Thereupon, the Irish forces closed the main road near the village to prevent a Free Lebanese vheicle, heading to aid the village guards, from passing.

Meanwhile, the Voice of Hope correspondent in Marj 'Uyun has learned that the Free Lebanese military command has lodged a strongly worded protest with UNIFIL. It has also been learned that no new agreement has been reached on a cease-fire between the saboteurs and Free Lebanon despite the fact that the United Nations had said in Beirut that such an agreement had been reached.

At a meeting of military commanders held in Bint Jubyal, Major Haddad told the military commanders in the western sector of Free Lebanon that motorized patrols will continue their military tasks in the Al-Khardali bridge area. He also told them that a warning had been sent to UNIFIL command to the effect that any attack by the saboteurs will be repelled by intensive fire.

VOL REPORTS ATTACK ON LIBYAN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

NC191745 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 19 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Early this morning a hand grenade was thrown at the Libyan ambassador's residence in the Bi'r Hasan quarter. The grenade exploded a few meters from the ambassador's residence.

The armed men who threw the grenade escaped despite the fact that they were pursued by the [embassy] guards, who also fired at them.

KING HUSAYN, JORDANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

JN211125 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived in Damascus at 1130 today. During his visit King Husayn will consult with President Hafiz al-Asad on the Arab situation.

President Hafiz al-Asad led those who received the king at the airport. He was also received by the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, ministers, the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus, the Syrian ambassador in Amman and the staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Damascus. The president embraced King Husayn at the plane's ramp. The distinguished guest then shook hands with the officials receiving him. President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn then left the airport for the guest palace in Damascus.

His Majesty King Husayn is accompanied by a delegation that includes Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim.

Husayn, Al-Asad Talks

JN211247 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting after their arrival at the guest palace. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; and Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs. It was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal court; and Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs.

At 1245, the president and King Husayn left for the presidential palace, where they met alone.

Prime Ministers Meet

JN211248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Text] At 1200 today, Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran. On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by 'Abd Al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs. On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal court; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting, talks were held on topics of concern to the two fraternal countries. The latest developments in the Arab region were also discussed.

Delegation Departs

JN211754 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 21 October--His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan left Damascus for Amman at 1800 today, following his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad. The two leaders reviewed the situation in the Arab area and efforts aimed at consolidating joint Arab action to confront the Camp David alliance.

They also discussed Arab coordination at the next Arab summit conference, the purpose being to guarantee its success and enhance Arab steadfastness. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations and aspects of cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

President Hafiz al-Asad held a luncheon at the guest palace in honor of King Husayn. The luncheon was attended by the Jordanian delegation, the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers and a number of ministers.

President Hafiz al-Asad led those who saw King Husayn off at Damascus Airport. The king was also seen off by the prime minister and a number of ministers.

PRESIDENT BRIEFS NATIONAL FRONT ON MOSCOW TALKS

JN201831 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 20 October--The National Progressive Front's Central Command held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad at 1830 today. During the meeting, the president briefed the participants on the talks he and the Syrian Arab delegation held with the Soviet leaders during his 15-18 October visit to the Soviet Union. He also briefed them on the results of these talks in terms of consolidating relations between Syria and the Soviet Union, enhancing the struggle against the Camp David plot and reinforcing Syria's defense capability.

KHADDAM INTERVIEWED ON AL-ASAD VISIT, SOVIET SUPPORT

JN200842 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 20 Oct 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow and his talks with Soviet leaders have strengthened cooperation between us and the Soviet Union. In an interview with the newspaper TISHRIN, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the Soviet leadership has stressed its firm and great support for our just struggle and that the Soviet Union stands decisively on the side of the Arabs in their struggle against aggression and for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the recovery of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights.

Khaddam said: Syria's policies are based on firm principles which have been defined by the congresses of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. We shall face increased political, economic and military pressures to force Syria to deviate from its goal and the path of its struggle. He added: These pressures are linked to the aims of Zionist and imperialist policies in the area. Consequently, they are directed against our national interests and against our goals as a people and as a nation. Khaddam said: We shall face these pressures by upholding our anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist policies, deepening these policies, strengthening our domestic political and economic front, strengthening our military capabilities, strengthening the Arab front and seeking to achieve further solidarity and commitment among the Arab states with regard to the central issue: the struggle against the Zionist entity.

Further Details

JN201513 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 20 October-- In an interview with the newspaper TISHRIN, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed that President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow and the talks he held with the Soviet leaders have strengthened cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union.

He said that the forthcoming Arab summit will add new elements that will help strengthen the Arab stand and the Arab front, noting that President Hafiz al-Asad's meetings with a number of Arab leaders leave us with a clear impression that our brothers fully understand the weight of their responsibility in the present stage.

On the Lebanese national reconciliation question and the steps covered in this respect, Khaddam said: We must stress the need to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon. We have explained this on many occasions. We have made diligent efforts to achieve this goal. He said that a great plot is currently being implemented in Lebanon. Israel is carrying out the plot against the Lebanese territories and unity and in order to liquidate the resistance in the Lebanese arena. This underscores the importance of national reconciliation in Lebanon, which Syria considers imperative in confronting this plot, he said.

He said that Syrian mediation between Iran and the Gulf is Syria's duty at the present time. He added: We have realized that a certain conspiracy has been waged against the Iranian revolution and the Arabs, to create disputes and conflicts between the two sides. President al-Asad took the initiative and contacted a number of brothers by sending envoys. He also contacted the Iranian revolution. The result of these contacts was the joint visit to Bahrain, where the misunderstanding which resulted from one or two unofficial statements by persons in Iran was resolved.

In conclusion, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the facts of the Arab situation merit optimism. The existence of certain problems in the Arab arena between one state and another does not negate the importance of these facts. He said: I can say that our potentials are great enough to enable us to be steadfast and break through, circumventing and defeating the campaign launched against us.

INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR 21 OCT

JN211852 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 21 October--Industry Minister Shutaywi Sayfu left Damascus today leading a delegation to the GDR at the invitation of the Ministry of Heavy Machine construction of that friendly country. The delegation will discuss with the GDR the question of completing cement factories in Syria, including the Tartus Cement Factory.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL DEPARTS 19 OCT

JN191114 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1045 GMT 19 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 19 October--Comrade Albano Nunes, Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee member and official in charge of foreign relations, left Damascus for home this morning following a 5-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

During his visit, Comrade Albano Nunes held talks with several comrade officials in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party command on developing party relations and measures taken to convene an international conference to support the Arab people and their central issue, Palestine, which will be held in the Portuguese capital in the next month.

ALGERIA

MOROCCAN PAPER SAYS ALGERIAN COUP ABORTED 14 OCT

NC191224 Cairo MENA in English 1152 GMT 19 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Rabat, Oct 19, (MENA)--A coup d'etat for overthrowing Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid had been aborted last Sunday and that Algerian irrigation minister who was relieved of his post last week was involved in the coup, which was to be launched from the garrison of Wahran, Moroccan paper AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI said today. [sentence as received]

Algerian ambassador in London Lakhdar El Ibrahimi as well as a group of pro-Bouteflika were as well involved in the abortive coup.

Information leakage about the planned coup from the Wahran garrison [that] has reached the military command led to the abortion of the coup.

The paper added that Algeria will witness shortly a purge campaign concerning the elements opposing the present regime of Chadli Bendjedid.

CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT

LD210057 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs is continuing his official visit to Algeria. There were talks this afternoon between the Algerian and Congolese delegations led respectively by Mohamed Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and Pierre Nze. The talks concerned the international situation, particularly in Africa, and bilateral relations, especially economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Mr Nze has been in Algeria since Wednesday, 17 October, at the invitation of Mr Ben Yahia. During his visit, Mr Nze has met with other Algerian officials, including Mr Abdelghani Akbi, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce, and Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and the petrochemical industry. Yesterday, Mr Nze visited the south of the country, touring Ghardaia and its environs.

SUDAN

CABINET APPROVES ESTABLISHMENT OF AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY

JN211509 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 21 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 21 October--President Numayri chaired a meeting of the Sudanese cabinet today during which it approved a law on the establishment of the African News Agency. The establishment of the agency was approved earlier by the African states Information Ministers Council.

The cabinet also approved in principle the commercial protocol between Sudan and the PRC for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980. By this protocol, the volume of commercial exchange will amount to 90 million Sudanese pounds. A $36-million commercial protocol between Sudan and Romania was also approved by the cabinet.

WESTERN SAHARA

ALGIERS RADIO: SDAR REPORTS MOROCCAN LOSSES AT MAHBES

LD180959 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Following the liberation of Mahbes by the Saharan People's Liberation Army, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Ministry of Information has issued a statement giving details of this important operation. The statement says that 787 royalist troops were killed and a number wounded. The Moroccan royal forces suffered heavy losses in equipment, an important part of which has seized, and 59 royalist soldiers were captured, including two lieutenants.

ALGIERS REPORTS SAHARAN DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

LD212358 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Defense Ministry tonight issued a communique on the results of military operations by the Saharan Liberation Army in August and September. The communique says that as a result of these operations 347 men from the Moroccan royal forces, including officers, were taken prisoner, 2,000 men were killed and a similar number wounded. Tanks, armored cars and other light and heavy equipment were seized.

The communique adds that the 6-hour Bir Enzaran operation on 11 August was one of the great defeats inflicted on the invading forces by the forces of the Saharan strugglers. The communique also points out other operations and offensives in the same period in the occupied territories of the Western Sahara, which are regarded historic and glorious in the history of the struggle of the Saharan people.

BRIEFS

ARAB FUND LOAN TO SUDAN--Abu Dhabi, 17 October--The Arab Monetary Fund and Sudan signed here today an agreement for a loan amounting to about $44 million at a 5-7 percent interest rate to help Sudan cover the deficit in its balance of payments. The agreement was signed by Arab Monetary Fund President Dr Jawad Hashim and Sudanese Economy Ministry Under Secretary Fawzi Wasif, who is currently visiting the UAE. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1835 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN]

LIBYAN-PHILIPPINES PROTOCOL--Tripoli, October 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, the Jamahiriyah secretary of the General People's Committee for Civil Service, and Mr. Blas Ople, the Philippines minister of labour, signed a cooperation protocol between the two countries in Tripoli today. The protocol stipulates the participation of the Philippines in implementing some projects as part of the transformation plan in the Jamahiriyah. The signing of the protocl was attended by Amr al-Maqsi, the secretary of the General People's Committee for light industry, the Jamahiriyah ambassador to the Philippines and the Philippines ambassador to the Jamahiriyah. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1650 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER MOSHE DAYAN RESIGNS

TA211104 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1042 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan announced his resignation from the Cabinet a short while ago, during the Cabinet session.

Yosef Peri'el reports the following details about the developments preceding the resignation: As early as last Thursday, Moshe Dayan informed the prime minister of his intention to resign. This morning, before the Cabinet session, Mr Begin summoned to his office three senior Cabinet members: Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich from the Liberals in the Likud, Dr Yosef Burg of the NRP and Minister Shmu'el Tamir from the Democratic Movement. At this impromptu meeting of the three ministers, Menahem Begin informed them that the foreign minister was about to announce his resignation from the Cabinet, at the session that was about to begin in several minutes.

In the course of the Cabinet meeting, Minister Dayan asked permission to make a personal announcement, and he announced his resignation. He read his reasons for the resignation and left the Cabinet meeting. On the way to his car, he was accompanied by Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or. At his car, Minister Dayan warmly took leave of Arye Na'or and told him: It was good to work with you. He entered his car and went on his way.

The Cabinet secretary said he would make a statement regarding Mr Dayan at the end of the Cabinet meeting. The communique will give details of the foreign minister's reasons for the resignation. According to the fundamental Cabinet law, the resignation becomes valid 48 hours after it has been submitted. The resigning Cabinet member may withdraw his resignation during this period. Actually, the foreign minister will remain in office until the end of the 48 hours.

Resignation Letter Read

TA211153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Over now to our Correspondent Shalom Qital, who is also present at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem.

[Qital--live] A few minutes ago, Prime Minister Menahem Begin left his office. He did not say a word and waited until the correspondents left the compound, so that the car could take him home. He smiled, entered his car and went away without saying a word. The Cabinet secretary delivered the Cabinet communique as the prime minister was leaving. We shall now hear Arye Na'or: [begin recording]

[Na'or] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan submitted his resignation from the Cabinet today. In the course of the Cabinet session, after he briefed the meeting on recent political developments, the foreign minister informed the Cabinet, in accordance with the fundamental Cabinet law, of his intention to resign from the Cabinet. Afterward he submitted the resignation document to the prime minister and the contents of the letter were made known to the Cabinet members. I shall now read to you the foreign minister's letter of resignation.

To the Prime Minister: I am hereby submitting to you my resignation from the Cabinet. I informed you of my reasons in the three talks we had on this matter, as well as in my letter to you of 2 October this year. Excuse me if this time I will make do with this short letter. I have numerous good things to say to you about the period I served in your Cabinet. I will do this at an appropriate opportunity. Meanwhile, allow me to thank you for your attitude toward me--a patient and often even forgiving attitude--and to wish you good health, success and fruitfulness in directing the Cabinet.

Cordially, and with profound appreciation, Moshe Dayan.

[Schiffer] It emerges from the formulation of this letter that the prime minister knew in advance of the foreign minister's intention to resign.

[Na'or] True. I mentioned here, while quoting the foreign minister's letter, the letter he wrote on 2 October. I will now read that letter to you:

To the Prime Minister:

Dear Mr Begin: Last week, in the course of an impromptu talk, I expressed to you my reservations about the manner in which the autonomy negotiations are being conducted and I even told you that under the current circumstances I can see no sense in continuing to serve in the Cabinet as foreign minister.

I deem it proper to repeat briefly in writing what I said on that subject: The question of our relations with the Arabs of the territories--not with the PLO--seemed to me during all those years to be a key problem in our life, a problem that could be solved. In any case, today there is no question that is more topical, not only in our domestic life, but especially in foreign relations. Every talk of ours with the leaders of Europe, the Far East and particularly the United States, has to do mainly with this issue and, accordingly, the foreign minister cannot fulfill his task properly. It is not secret to you that I take exception to the manner, the technique, and to the content according to which the autonomy negotiations are being conducted. The same is true regarding a number of actions effected by us in the field. There is no need for me to elaborate on this here. I objected to the six-man committee conducting the negotiations and I can see no reason to participate in it. I voted, with regret, against a number of resolutions on matters of principle: requisition of private land, the establishment of Elon More, as well as against the presentation of the Israeli positions included in the principles proposed for the autonomy arrangements. When the autonomy negotiations started, I took into account that I might be mistaken, that my supposition that this manner of negotiations would not bear fruit would prove wrong. Even though only 4 months passed since the negotiations began, to my great regret I believe that the negotiations that are underway now are only pro forma negotiations. In any case, regardless of whether I am right or wrong, this feeling of mine prevents me from participating, and I have no doubt that in such circumstances a foreign minister cannot serve in his office, since this means that he deals with marginal issues and not with subjects that are in the center of our statesmanship.

Most cordially and with profound appreciation, Moshe Dayan. [end recording]

CABINET SECRETARY NA'OR ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON RESIGNATION

TA211240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Moshe Dayan has resigned. The news broke about 2 hours ago, after Dayan had read his resignation to this morning's meeting of the Israel Cabinet. Dayan had actually informed Prime Minister Begin of his intention to resign as foreign minister on Thursday. It appears that only Finance Minister Ehrlich, Interior Minister Burg and Justice Minister Tamir were party to the secret. Dayan is understood to have told Begin that he intended to step down in December, after he had wound up several assignments, including visits to the United States and Mexico, but after the Mexico visit was cancelled, the situation changed.

People close to Dayan made it clear that his resignation is not for health reasons. However, he was ill recently and had a malignant growth removed from his intestine. The political explanation appears to be Dayan's disagreement with government handling of the autonomy negotiations, but for the full official story, as it emerged from this morning's Cabinet meeting, we go over to David Essing.

[Essing] Moshe Dayan's resignation hit most of the Cabinet ministers like a bombshell. The first indication given to reporters came 3 hours after the meeting began. Dayan left the session, escorted to his car by Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or, and there, smiling, he said to Na'or in Hebrew: Haya li na'im me'od--It's been very pleasant. After the meeting ended, an hour later, Na'or made this statement to newsmen: [begin recording]

[Na'or] The foreign minister, Mr Moshe Dayan, resigned today from the Israeli Cabinet. Mr Dayan gave a letter to Prime Minister Begin stating that he is resigning from his Cabinet post and saying that, although he has many long and good things to say about this government and this prime minister, he found himself in a position that he must resign. The main reason was that Mr Dayan did not find himself in a proper position concerning the autonomy talks and thinks he, as foreign minister, dealing with minor problems and not with the major problem of the future of Israel, that is, the autonomy. [as heard] During the afternoon you will have the exact translation of the announcement of Mr Dayan.

[Unidentified correspondent] Who will take over his portfolio?

[Na'or] For the time being, Mr Begin will assume the position of the foreign minister also, that is, in accordance with the Israeli law saying that only the parliament can nominate a minister and until that nomination is brought to the parliament and approved by the parliament, by the Knesset, the prime minister will also have to be the acting foreign minister.

[Unidentified correspondent] How would you describe the atmosphere at today's Cabinet meeting?

[Na'or] The Cabinet members said that they accept, with sorrow, the resignation of Mr Dayan. Nobody wanted him to resign, nobody asked him to resign; on the contrary, Mr Begin tried to prevent his resignation, but Mr Dayan insisted and carried out the resignation.

[Unidentified correspondent] For what specific reasons did he take exception to the autonomy talks? Did he give any main reasons?

[Na'or] The main reasons are, first of all, that he was not in charge of the Israeli team in the autonomy talk. Mr Dayan said that the most important problems concerning the future of the State of Israel lie within the framework of the autonomy negotiations and if he, as the foreign minister, does not have to deal with it, that is a sign that he, as a foreign minister, has to deal with minor problems and not the major ones and he doesn't want to deal with the minor problems. That was his position.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Dayan's recent suggestions about unilateral Israeli steps in Judaea and Samaria, was that part of it?

[Na'or] No, no, not at all. Not at all.

[Unidentified correspondent] Were there any other than the one you just mentioned?

[Na'or] Mr Dayan said that he was not 100 percent satisfied with all the steps taken by Israel, by the Israeli side, in the course of the negotiations. He had his own views concerning the techniques of the negotiations.

[Unidentified correspondent] When did he first notify Mr Begin that he intended to resign?

[Na'or] He first [word indistinct] Mr Begin on 2 October and the letter of the resignation was transferred today, 21 October.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did Mr Begin attempt to talk him out of resigning between 2 October and now?

[Na'or] Yes, he did. Yes, he did. He talked with him three times about that and tried to persuade him to remain on guard, in his position as foreign minister of Israel, but Mr Dayan stood his ground.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did the prime minister give any indication this morning about who will take over the foreign ministry portfolio?

[Na'or] Not yet. In accordance with Israeli law, the Israeli legal system, Mr Begin will have to handle that portfolio for the time being, until the Knesset nominates and approves another, new foreign minister. [end recording]

Dayan Comments

TA211402 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1203 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[Statement and news conference by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at his home in Zahala, correspondents unidentified, date and time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Dayan] I regard the subject of negotiations between us and the Arabs, especially in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, how to live together, as the principal issue in our life and as the central subject of our foreign policy. There is almost not a single meeting with any foreign leader in which this subject does not pop up as a central subject, no matter whether it is in the Far East or, even more so, in the United States. And I, the foreign minister, have found myself in a situation--and I will explain why--in which the main issue of foreign policy is not handled by the Foreign Ministry or by the foreign minister. Under such circumstances the foreign minister is left to deal with marginal issues--ceremonies, cocktail parties and such. All due respect to them, but not as the sole task. However this thing, this situation is not incidental. I am not on the team and am not responsible for conducting the autonomy negotiations, which means negotiating on the way of our common life with the Arabs. It is not by accident that I am not a part of all this, but because my views do not reflect on square with the central views of this Likud-NRP coalition.

As long as the peace negotiations with Egypt were taking place, I busied myself with political work. The Foreign Ministry handled it and there was a common language on this issue between the prime minister, the others on the team, and me. However, when the second chapter began, the negotiations on autonomy, even though I was offered the position of heading that team, I refused because I said that I do not reflect this Coalition's basic ideas on that issue, and thus I cannot be their spokesman. And since then, to put it in a nutshell, what I would like to do I am not doing, and what I am doing I do not want to do--namely, just cocktail parties and the ceremonial aspects. And thus, in such circumstances, there was no sense in my continuing as foreign minister. In my opinion, there must be a foreign minister whose views are acceptable to the Cabinet and who, in foreign policy issues, in this central foreign policy issue of our relations with the Arabs, would be able to reflect the stand of the Coalition, and I am not that person.

[Question] Mr Dayan, what are the main differences of opinion between you and...

[Answer] Well, I said: Do read the letter. If you did not hear, this will only cause regret for me. And I won't repeat this. And that letter of 2 October contains the essence of the differences of opinion. Up to this point in Hebrew. [as heard]

[Question] Mr Dayan, what do you intend to do now?

[Answer] I said up to this point in Hebrew and we've finished. Do understand one more thing: For the next 48 hours I am still a Cabinet member. Thus, if a news conference is to take place, I will do this only later, when I am more free to express private and personal views. At this stage I wanted only to explain why I had resigned and I did it here briefly, but if you peruse my 2 October letter to the prime minister carefully, you will find there the points of our controversy.

[Question] Have you any plans for the future, Mr Dayan?

[Answer] I have no special plans. I will continue to be a Knesset member, and afterward we shall see.

[Question] Are you considering returning to the Labor Party, Mr Dayan?

[Answer] No, no, no.

Begin Discusses Resignation

TA211817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin by Jerusalem Radio correspondent Shalom Qital, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, in an initial reaction at noon today you expressed regret about Dayan's resignation from the Cabinet. Assuming this was not just a polite expression, what do you regret? What will happen to the Cabinet as a result of Dayan's withdrawal?

[Answer] I did not mean anything in regard to what will happen to the Cabinet. I expressed sorrow over the fact that a good friend, a colleague with whom I have worked for nearly 2 and 1/2 years with understanding and sometimes with natural difficulties which we overcame, is leaving his work and is no longer cooperating in an important sphere of national life. This is the reason for the sorrow, for the natural human sorrow which I expressed.

[Question] Do you also feel a personal disappointment? After all, you were the one who personally chose Moshe Dayan, a man who is not a member of your party or movement, for this post.

[Answer] I do not feel any disappointment; no, I feel regret. As I have said, I raised this idea. I talked with Dayan at the time, I talked with and consulted my friends. Some of them were opposed to the idea, but my close friends, the ones with whom I had to consult, agreed on this appointment. Dayan finally took on this job with great enthusiasm and contributed greatly to the peace-making process. It is from this that my sorrow results, but I have no reason to be disappointed.

[Question] Since you knew about this impending resignation, you could assess things and determine whether it was necessary. Was there no way to keep Dayan in the Cabinet? Is the political path he proposes unacceptable to you?

[Answer] I do not think Mr Dayan has offered me a path. He set out certain facts ['uvddt]. The major fact he concentrated on and which was expressed in his letter is as follows: These days--so he says--the major task is making peace with the Arabs. We have made peace with Egypt and are now faced with the autonomy problem. I am not leading this activity. I am carrying out other tasks that are not very interesting to me. Therefore, I am not content and prefer to resign. He said this candidly, clearly and emphatically.

[Question] But, Mr Prime Minister, Dayan did not participate in the autonomy negotiations since he disagreed with the manner in which the government is conducting the autonomy negotiations.

[Answer] I would not say this. Decisions were made and he remained on the committee for a long time. I offered him the chairmanship of the committee, but he told me he did not want to chair it. He was prepared to be a committee member, and he accepted the decisions. He occasionally said decisions were made contrary to his opinion, but he remained in the Cabinet, meaning that he was a responsible member and accepted the decisions. As I have said, this went on for a rather long period. However he reached this conclusion to resign within the last few weeks. This was a purely personal decision. He did not point to a special event. There is no truth in reports about his personal criticism of Dr Burg, none at all. He took a look at all of the problems saying he is not now dealing with the problem he considers major, but rather he is dealing with problems that are minor. I do not agree with this assessment, but this is something else. However, this is his personal feeling and on this basis he has reached his decision.

[Question] Now that Dayan has resigned, could you perhaps elaborate on things Dayan did, such as his meetings with pro-PLO personalities in the territories? You avoided reaction in the past, but perhaps you could say now what your opinion of this is.

[Answer] He did not meet with PLO members. People affiliated with the terrorist organization are different. I would not want to say whether these meetings were desirable. These meetings were private and I think Mr Dayan intentionally did not ask for my opinion on this matter; he wanted the meetings to remain private. Therefore, I had no opportunity to express my opinion on this.

[Question] Mr Begin, does Mr Dayan's resignation give you second thoughts about the Cabinet's political path?

[Answer] There is no need for what is called a revision in the path. I think that so far we have followed the right path. We will continue to be faithful to our principles. In this way, we have achieved very important things. We have a peace treaty with Egypt and a very important agreement regarding Judaea, Samaria and Gaza--the autonomy agreement--and this should be carried out in accordance with what was written and signed in the Camp David accord. Some want to change the accord retroactively. We disagree with this. Mr Dayan has his own views and ideas. He can bring them up for discussion in the Knesset or in public. In regard to the civilianization [civilianizing the military authorities in the territories] idea, as it is called, we have only recently and privately heard of this. No discussion has been held. Nevertheless, I think it is unnecessary now to change anything, anything basic, in the government's policy. It is entirely needless. I think we have a good policy. We should insist on it and carry out its principles. Then it will be good both for the Arabs and for the Jews.

[Question] On domestic issues, Mr Prime Minister, who will be the next foreign minister?

[Answer] On domestic issues, who will be the foreign minister? A very nicely put question. I cannot answer this question yet. The resignation only happened today. Let people think, as you have already heard today, everybody expresses his views. But there are also institutions and people who should decide on this. Let a few days pass. We will consider the matter.

[Question] Do you know that after the Cabinet meeting when you hurried to Mount Scopus, to Professor Yadin, the rumor immediately spread that you were going there to entrust him with the foreign minister's post?

[Answer] No, I did not.

[Question] Is this not a possibility?

[Answer] Anything is possible. I have not thought of making any offers to him. I went to visit him. I wanted to visit him right after he became ill, but I was forbidden to do so by the physicians. However, I was told I could visit him today, and we had a friendly talk. In fact, we hardly spoke of political matters. Of course, he asked questions. It was a complete surprise to him. Nevertheless, I have not thought of any foreign minister today.

[Question] Will you hold discussions on this in the coming days? Will you perhaps take advantage of this opportunity to redistribute the Cabinet portfolios?

[Answer] Let us think. We have just started to act--think of that.

[Question] What will happen regarding the Cabinet's functioning now that the foreign minister has resigned? What will happen to the government's power in the Knesset?

[Answer] The foreign minister announced today he will vote with the government and the Coalition, that he will express confidence in the government. If he expresses confidence, then nothing has changed in this respect.

Opposition Reactions

TA220636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Reactions in Israel and abroad to the resignation of the foreign minister continue to pour in. The opposition parties have called for the resignation of the government, while most members of the coalition state that the present government will continue in office.

The Peace Now Movement says that Dayan's departure and the demonstration in Tel Aviv for sane Zionism [on 20 October] are proof that the government maintains an extremist and dangerous policy, barring progress in the negotiations with the Palestinians. Dayan could not accept the situation, the Peace Now communique says, nor could hundreds of thousands of moderate Israelis.

The independent Liberals have called for early elections. The party's Knesset representative, Gid'on Hausner, said that Dayan's resignation represents a vote of no confidence from within government ranks.

Hilel Seidel of the Likud's Ahdut faction says that Dayan's resignation and the failure of the government in the economic sphere make new elections a necessity. Seidel said he would make his views felt in Knesset votes.

The Labor Party's Yig'al Allon has called on Moshe Dayan to return his mandate to the Labor Party. Dayan was elected to the Knesset on the Labor list and then bolted his party to join the Likud government. Allon called this a serious breach of political ethics and said the real reason Dayan resigned was because he saw the extent of the government's failure and was trying to escape responsibility for his part in it.

COALITION PARTIES PLAN NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS

TA211646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The new Cabinet lineup has apparently been worked out during contacts held among the Coalition Parties following the foreign minister's resignation. The majority of these parties supports the appointment of Yiga'el Yadin as foreign minister and MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir as his deputy. Simha Ehrlich will be deputy prime minister, whose major task will be to maintain the integrity of the Coalition. Yiga'el Horowitz will be finance minister. If the MAFDAL's demand that the balance of power in the Cabinet be maintained is accepted, Moshe Nisim will be appointed labor and social betterment minister and Yisra'el Katz will be a minister without portfolio since, according to the MAFDAL, Yadin's appointment as foreign minister will disrupt the balance of power. Other names mentioned as candidates for the foreign minister's position are Shmu'el Tamir and Yitzhaq Shamir.

LIBERAL PARTY CENTER DECIDES ON CABINET REORGANIZATION

TA211650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[Text] This evening the Liberal Party's Center approved by a decisive majority the proposal of the Party's Executive to set up a committee that will work to reorganize the Cabinet within 30 days. After the vote, Minister Simha Ehrlich said this decision united the ranks of the Liberal Party. He expressed the hope that this decision was not reached because of Foreign Minister Dayan's resignation, but because it will benefit the Cabinet and the party. He also said he never wanted to be finance minister and has occasionally announced that he is prepared to return this portfolio to the prime minister. Nevertheless, he believes Dayan's resignation has a positive aspect in that it precipitates the reorganization of the Cabinet.

WEIZMAN INTERVIEW BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR EGYPT

TA210815 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0610 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[From the IDF Radio morning newsreel]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman is off this morning to Egypt for a 5-day visit. At Ben-Gurion airport, the defense minister held a news conference before leaving for Cairo. [begin recording]

[Weizman] As you know, this trip had been planned some time ago and is a continuation of meetings that are meant to examine or determine what the problems are in the joint military committee that has been working routinely for some months now. We have reached conclusions regarding the evacuation of Santa Katarina, what the procedures will be there regarding tourism and, especially, supervision in the buffer zone. In addition to that, I will be meeting friends, and to some extent this is a return visit. The Egyptian Defense Minister is reciprocating [with an invitation after the] visit he made to Israel. He visited Judaea and Samaria and the Jordan Valley, and I will be visiting the Valley of the Kings in Luxdr.

[Question] Mr Weizman, do you expect to reach a settlement regarding the supervision arrangements, despite the controversy on this issue?

[Answer] Our differences of opinion are not with the Egyptians. Our differences of opinion are with the Americans.

[Question] You are, nevertheless, meant to reach at least a temporary settlement with the Egyptians... [interrupted by an unintelligible remark by Weizman, then question continues] Will any delay occur in Israel's withdrawal from the oilfields, in view of the differences of opinion we have with the Americans?

[Answer] As for what happens with the oil, the Cabinet will be meeting today. I hope there will not be a delay; I hope that on this issue we shall also reach a settlement. [end recording]

WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED ON DAYAN'S RESIGNATION, CAIRO TALKS

TA212019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Cairo by Jerusalem Radio's military correspondent Roni Daniyel; date and time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Defense Minister, with Dayan out of the Cabinet, is your remaining in the Cabinet made more difficult?

[Answer] I have no doubt that Moshe's resignation will change certain tensions within the government, contributions to the thinking and views. In general, I see eye to eye with him on many issues. We had a few disagreements in the past, but this is natural. In general, I am sorry to see him leave the government at this stage.

[Question] Taking into consideration your past agreements and the fact that he is now out, in your judgment will your situation in the Cabinet be more difficult in regard to questions such as the territories and settlements?

[Answer] I should remind you that I led the Likud election campaign. I am a member of the Likud and of the Herut movement. Politically speaking, Moshe is now on his own. When we--the Likud--ran in the elections, we thought we would find the solution alone. I still believe we can do this even today.

[Question] Did Dayan's step surprise you?

[Answer] No. The truth is that I did not know he would do this today. I expected something of the sort to happen, but I did not think it would happen today. It is a little strange to be in Cairo when the foreign minister resigns, but I surely expected something of the sort to happen.

[Question] Personally, do you have candidates for this post from the Likud's ranks?

[Answer] No, I do not deal with selecting ministers. I am totally absorbed in the issues of the Defense Ministry. These are the issues that interest me. I have a 25-hour work day and when I am asked whether I work hard, I say: No, but I work a lot. I feel good because I have a role in this peace process, in regard to which I am now in Cairo. Moshe's resignation will undoubtedly cause ripples. The question is whether these will only be ripples or whether a storm will also develop.

[Question] You met with Egyptian Defense Minister General 'Ali today. What did you talk about? How did the meeting end?

[Answer] First, nothing has ended yet. We go through a process of talks and meetings. As usual, we have many things to talk about when we are together. He is a very pleasant man and we have known each other for almost a year now. We first talked about the things we should discuss together: the issue of the buffer zone, the supervision arrangements, the process of work with the Americans who will carry out the supervision in areas A and B, the St Catherin's area, the handover of other Sinai areas and our coexistence along the interim Ra's Muhammad-'Al-Arish line. In addition, he is going to reciprocate for my visit here. Each of us reciprocates the other's visits. We do this twice a year. I had a very nice reception here. This is the first time I have visited the general headquarters. I was greatly impressed by the building and by the reception--you have seen the guard of honor, for example. On the other hand, it is becoming a relatively normal procedure to return to Egypt; that old excitement does not exist anymore. You remember the first time when you accompanied me. This may point to a certain normalization between the two armies.

[Question] At the airport, both you and General 'Ali expressed optimism, following the working meeting. Have things been sorted out the way you had planned and thought?

[Answer] Yes, yes. This is not a meeting... [sentence as heard] The problems we are faced with are not so sharp as not to have a solution. There are other problems in the peace process which are sharp. I assume that the foreign minister resigned because of some of them.

[Question] This is indeed an opportunity to return to this issue. Both of you--both you and Dayan--refused to join the ministerial committee dealing with the autonomy issue. Do you also see this as the reason for Dayan's final decision to resign?

[Answer] Look, I do not know what Moshe's considerations were. I heard him on television, I heard him in the Cabinet and I heard him in private. I would not like, certainly not here in Cairo, to formulate views about Dayan's opinion and motives for resigning. I will voice those arguments or disagreements I have to my colleagues in the Cabinet. I would not like to express them at this stage.

[Question] However, the way in which the autonomy negotiations have been conducted--do you think this could supply Dayan with good reasons for resigning?

[Answer] This is not a matter of assessment. He said this himself; he said this himself. I, however, would not want to discuss Dayan's considerations--why he did this, why he did this today, for what reason he did this. I have not spoken with him. I will try to call him in a few minutes. However, to repeat, it will be very strange to ask the foreign minister why he resigned when one is sitting in Cairo on a metal... [sentence as heard] Look, this does not contribute to the Cabinet's wellbeing. I can only regret this resignation, but I hope the Government of Israel will find sufficient strength and wisdom to continue on the path which is, in my estimation, one of the most important journeys of the people of Israel: to materialize the peace treaty with Egypt with all its difficulties and merits. We have gone a long way toward achieving this. I greatly doubt whether this path could be retraced now. I would be very sorry to see any diversion from this path. This is one of the reasons why I am here now after 3 or 4 months of absence from Cairo. I believe this is a positive, important and vital process for the whole of Israel.

[Question] Has the prime minister or anyone else called you for initial consultations about what happened?

[Answer] No, no. I do not know whether I should be consulted. The prime minister can consult with whomever he wants. The prime minister, I assume, is consulting himself and will later consult some other people. If he wants to consult me, he is welcome to do so. If he does not want to consult me, [he is welcome to do that too]. I am staying here, finishing what I have to do and ending the (?visit). However, as you have mentioned, if I am recalled by the prime minister, I will surely be back in Israel within a few minutes.

WEIZMAN TO BREAK CAIRO VISIT, RETURN TO ISRAEL

TA220512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Due to the foreign minister's resignation, Defense Minister Weizman will end his talks in Cairo, return to Tel Aviv tomorrow morning and go back to Cairo on Wednesday. He will hold political consultations in Israel and will participate in the Knesset vote on the no-confidence motions.

Upon his return to Cairo, he will confer with President as-Sadat.

In the defense minister's talks in Cairo last night, agreements in principle were reached on the two central issues: the supervision of the buffer zone and the arrangements for Israelis to cross the border in the tourist areas such as St Catherine's and Ra's Muhammad.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SHARON RETURNS FROM EGYPT

TA191634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Oct 79 TA

[Text] On his return from Egypt, Minister Ari'el Sharon said that Egypt's agriculture minister, Dr Da'ud, will soon reciprocate with a visit to Israel.

Minister Sharon said he had discussed only agricultural issues during his visit. Among other things, possibilities of cooperation in that sphere have been examined, and means of communication have been agreed upon between the agriculture ministries of the two countries.

Minister Sharon added that in the framework of an exchange of experts between the two countries, an Egyptian expert will come to Israel within a few days to study citriculture, and an Israeli expert for medical plants and condiments will depart for Egypt soon.

Commenting on his talk with As-Sadat, Minister Sharon said that the Egyptian president had mentioned the possibility of transferring water from the Nile to the Negev. Mr Sharon emphasized that this was the fist time an Israeli minister visiting Egypt did not deal with the implementation of the peace agreement, but with the prospects of peace.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTS ON U.S., PLO CONTACTS ON LEBANON

TA171435 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Oct 79 p 9 TA

[By Oded Zaray]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Beirut John Gunther Dean has recently "broken" the record of overt and covert activities in the Lebanese arena and has "beaten" his colleagues who have held that record to date: the ambassador of France and the Vatican. Christian figures with whom we have talked recently claim that Dean and his men have been holding contacts with the PLO leaders for a long time with the clear knowledge of and under the instructions of the State Department in Washington.

These contacts have actually been held ever since the U.S. civilians were evacuated from Beirut due to incidents in Lebanon. In the last 2 weeks, the contacts have been dedicated to clarifying U.S. ideas on achieving a permanent arrangement in southern Lebanon. The Christian personalities further claim that the UN forces in Lebanon headed by General Erskine are cooperating--under the instructions of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim--with the latest U.S. moves.

A senior official in the Carter administration talking to the chief Arabic editor of Radio Montecarlo in Washington last week noted that Secretary of State Vance did not have any definite plan for the solution of the Lebanese problem. However, several practical ideas to be implemented gradually have been formulated, beginning with the stabilization of the cease-fire in southern Lebanon and ending in a comprehensive solution of the complicated Lebanese problem.

The U.S. ideas are based on two principles: first, that Lebanon presently constitutes a powderkeg which may start the fire of war in the Middle East even if the main parties to a possible war--Syria and Israel--are not interested in it. This situation indirectly affirms and expands Soviet presence and penetration into the Arab world. The second principle--and the most important one as far as the State Department officials are concerned--stems from the failure of the secret dialog with the PLO intended to persuade that organization to recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and turn it into a partner to the talks on peace in this area.

The United States thinks that the possibility of conducting a dialog with the PLO on the Lebanese problem--which is in one way or another linked to the problems of the area--is better than continuing contacts on the Palestinian question. According to a senior U.S. official, it will be much easier to turn the PLO into a partner to negotiations on the solution of the Lebanese problems and make its leaders assume political responsibility and forfeit the use of force in the Lebanese arena.

At a later stage, this will have a positive impact on "stabilizing the PLO and turning it from a terrorist organization into a political movement participating in the negotiations for peace." In addition, this will constitute a significant U.S. achievement in that it will ease the tension in the Lebanese powderkeg.

In the meantime, one could say that at least the PLO is not upsetting U.S. efforts in that direction. The PLO leaders--particularly the heads of Fatah, including 'Arafat--do not insist on their harsh anti-U.S. declarations. Ever since Secretary of State Vance delivered his speech at the UN General Assembly, the traditional criticism by the PLO's rejectionist factions has not been heard and 'Arafat has not been attacked for his political contacts in Western Europe.

This is not the case with the Palestinian problem, although criticism on this issue has also decreased. This week the head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, warned that if the United States persists in its negative position at the Security Council there will be no other alternative but to demand an emergency convention of the Security Council to adopt a clear decision stating the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

The U.S. ideas have not been officially published but were leaked by several elements in Beirut, including circles close to the PLO. These ideas can be accepted as a basis for negotiations both by the PLO and Syria and, to a certain extent, also by the central Lebanese administration headed by President Sarkis. Therefore, it can be assumed that these ideas will not be accepted by the Christian leaders and there are already clear indications of this.

The main idea in the U.S. gradual plan giving it a "neutral character"--as phrased by State Department officials--is that the PLO will withdraw to the areas north of the Litani River and will not carry out military actions against Israel from southern Lebanon. This formulation of the U.S. idea actually conforms to the Cairo and (Malqarat) agreements signed between the PLO and the Lebanese administration since September 1969.

In other words, the PLO will be permitted to keep its bases in An-Nabatiyah (located north of the Litani) and in the area of Al-'Urqub (in Fatahland) on the eastern front. This idea in itself is not accepted by the PLO, but it could be accepted by them in a wider framework including additional ideas.

The withdrawal of the PLO north of the Litani will be carried out simultaneously with the reinforcement of UNIFIL and its gradual deployment into the Christian enclaves to the border. While the UNIFIL forces deploy in the area, units of the Lebanese Army will be sent to the south to take control of the entire region. All this will be carried out while the cease-fire stabilizes and becomes a permanent factor. During that time, Israel will see to it that the Lebanese forces led by Major Sa'd Haddad keep the peace, and the good fence will be closed.

At a later stage, a similar plan will be implemented in northern Lebanon according to which the PLO will withdraw to the refugee camps in the Beirut area and along the coast up to the area of southern Tyre and northern Tripoli. At the same time, the united Lebanese forces (the Christians) led by Shaykh Bashur al-Jumayyil will be dispersed and units of the Lebanese Army will deploy across the country.

As far as the United States is concerned, the situation in southern Lebanon will revert to what it used to be and the powderkeg will be completely dismantled even if the second stage of the plan is not implemented. Incidentally, the stabilizing of the cease-fire will induce Israel, according to the U.S. ideas, to stop its penetrations into Lebanon as well as its flights over Lebanon.

As mentioned, these ideas could also be accepted by Syria. First of all, the stalemate following Syria's invasion of Lebanon and the failure of Syria's task forces in achieving a reasonable solution to the problems of the land of cedars will be dispelled. Besides closing the good fence and dismantling Haddad's forces--which will be regarded as Syria's achievements on their own merit--the Christian forces in the north will be left alone in their struggle. This will urge them to reconcile themselves and reach a compromise with Syria.

It will also be easier for the Syrian leadership to withdraw most of its troops from Lebanon if it so desires, and the rest of the forces will be able to enforce Syria's wishes on the Lebanese administration whenever they wish.

As far as the PLO is concerned, the U.S. ideas do not constitute a significant deviation from the Cairo and (Malqarat) agreements, since they enable the PLO to keep its forces in various areas in southern Lebanon. The agreements ban the PLO from firing at Israel from Lebanese territory but do not commit that organization to stop sending terrorist squads from Lebanese territory into Israel. To some extent the U.S. ideas protect the PLO in Lebanon, since they ban penetrations into Lebanon and air raids. This was not provided in the framework of the Cairo and (Malqarat) agreements.

The Christian leaders insist on their position in spite of internal rivalries and differences of opinion. According to them, most commanders and political leaders will oppose the U.S. ideas "even if we assume that Israel accepts them in one form or another, at worst." Haddad's forces will be dispersed only "over the dead bodies of the entire Christian population" in the south. The Christian leaders add that the same will hold true for the dispersal of the united Lebanese forces in the north and in Beirut.

Whoever does not understand the simple fact that Lebanon's complicated problems stem from the physical presence of the armed Palestinians and the Syrian occupation army and other foreign elements is ignoring reality. The Lebanese problem will not be solved if the Palestinians and the Syrians are not expelled; nor will it be solved, despite the U.S. wish to advance its oil interests, at the expense of the Lebanese people, the Christian leaders emphasized.

These Christian positions are apparently clear to Ambassador John Gunther Dean and his superiors in Washington. However, this does not deter the United States from continuing its fervent contacts in Lebanon and other Arab capitals in order to promote the "sale" of its new ideas for the solution of the Lebanese problem and on conducting a dialog with the PLO.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, OUTSIDE THREATS

LD220000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by the Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, to the foreign language staff of Iranian national radio and television in Qom on 21 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] We are living at a time and in a situation where our enemies, seeing their interests jeopardized or watching their hands being cut off from our resources, are trying to cause turmoil. For example, take the problems of Kordestan. In this region, the deviationists are turning out propaganda to the effect that we want to liquidate all the Kurds in Kordestan. The people issuing such propaganda are those who are friends of Kurds, Turks or Persians. [as heard] These are the agents of aliens and are working for alien interests.

We have already told our Kurdish brothers that Islam is free of the deficiencies inherent in other ideologies. As I have said before, propaganda continues to be issued abroad as well as in Iran. Outside Iran, they portray uas as dictators, like Hitler or worse than the Hitlerites--(?a man) who ordered women's breasts to be cut off.

As for propaganda in Iran, they are also engaged in making propaganda about Kordestan. The thing is that a group of naive people believe it. But we are everybody's brothers. They are our brothers. They attack and kill these brothers, then they go and defend Kordestan [words indistinct]. They keep on selling arms. They train and send guerrillas and cause bloodshed in the region. Then they start issuing propaganda to the effect that we want to kill young Kurdish men.

Actually, it is they themselves who are doing this and then holding us responsible. They created such notoriety in hospitals, and when government forces stopped them, they blamed us. Just yesterday, I was shown leaflets signed by the People's Devoted Guerrillas [Cherikha-ye Feda-ye Khalq]. In these leaflets, the Islamic Republic was accused of so much. The point is that without Islam an Islamic republic is meaningless.

Our clamor and the cry of all our nation is: We want Islam. All our efforts are being directed toward the implementation of Islamic injunctions. We want to eliminate the differences between the strata of the people. For example, one is Kurdish and resides in Kordestan, which I have not reached in the past, and there may be another in some other place whom I have not been able to meet with. One gentleman says that Kordestan is more tense than any other place, and I have said this repeatedly that you [words indistinct] to Kordestan.

When the Bakhtiaris come to us, they say that the Bakhtiaris come from the most backward of all places; for they have only seen that place. When the Baluchis come, they too say they are the most backward, the hungriest and the most deprived of all; for they have seen only that place. They have heard the propaganda and seen in all conscience that nothing has been done for Kordestan: It has no hospitals, no paved roads, no nothing. They think this is the only place where nothing has been done. They listen to all the propaganda, thinking everything has been fixed everywhere else but here. The Baluchis hear the propaganda. Since it does not agree with what they see, they say it must be true in other places.

Ever since I returned to Iran, the various tribes have come here and recounted their problems. I said that you are right, because you can see one thing and hear another. Your ears are filled with propaganda about the great civilization and the gate to the great civilization. On the other hand, you see that it is not here, so you think that although the great civilization is not here, it has reached **every** other place.

Take the example of Tehran. It is the capital city. You can go to the slums of Tehran and see for yourselves whether or not the Baluchis and the Kurds are worse off than the slumdwellers around Tehran, those who live on the outskirts of Tehran. I sometimes see these people on television. I see their houses and the holes their children have to crawl through to get into them. I must say that the lives of these people are far worse than those of the people in Kordestan or Baluchestan.

These people live on the outskirts of Tehran. They [not identified] wanted our country to develop like this. They wanted to stop it from growing so they could take away our resources and leave our nation to starve and be miserable. Do not think that Kordestan is the worst off. They say that Baluchestan is worse than Kordestan. The Baluch says that Baluchestan is worse, and you say that Kordestan is worse. You are both right because you can see the situation: You can see that nothing could be worse. I, who saw it on television, saw the outskirts of Tehran a few times when I arrived here. After having heard about it in Najaf, I saw that no life could be worse than this--than this hole out of which you see a man, a woman and a few children crawl.

It was all a plan to act like this, and now it is a plan to prevent this movement from reaching its goal, which is to see that the programs that are in Islam are put into practice. What do they do to prevent this? They go where there are listeners and tell them that Islam is worse than before. These are the same problems. They have [word indistinct] only given it a different name. They are more dictatorial than the shah. Turban dictatorship, they say, is worse than (?cossack) dictatorship. I am turbaned. What dictatorship have they seen in me that they can advertise?

Of course, the shah and his allies have lost what they had and want to advertise against us. Unfortunately, our brothers in Iraq have heard the same things. Someone who came from Iraq today told me that in Iraq the papers are attacking Iran and the Iranian revolution, calling it an un-Islamic revolution, a fascist revolution. They say all these things and maybe many of our Iraqi brothers believe it, but the plan is to prevent Islam from being established. They are afraid of it.

Those who plundered all your resources and whatever jewelery and foreign currency that was here packed and left. They are scared of their followers [as heard]; those who cause havoc are afraid that Islam might be accomplished and they would be in trouble.

I am saying to the Kurds, the Turks, the Baluchis and all the people: Do not be deceived by what they say; let this blood that has flown from our young people be fruitful. Do not do anything that allows this blood to go to waste, or that allows a regime such as the monarchical one, or even one worse than that, to return and rule us here or in Kordestan, Baluchestan or anywhere, for this would be backward in the extreme.

You must all sit, think and note; do not be fooled by their words. Those who are shouting: People and for the people, those who are wailing, those are the ones who are burning the harvest.

I ask all of you to improve your plans. They are plans that should benefit society, that show society's problems. Avoid misguided plans. Unfortunately, I sometimes see that they repeatedly broadcast corrupt programs; and whatever is true they either do not broadcast or they corrupt it and then broadcast it on the radio. This is great treason. How many times do we have to tell them: You should use the radio in the service of the country.

I have many problems, but I cannot tell you about all of them. You must think and pay attention. They wish to separate Kordestan from Iran and seek other things. They do not wish to serve you. Service is not their intention. Their intention is to break Iran into pieces to stage a coup d'etat and pave the way for the same old programs and the same regime of the past all under the supervision of foreigners. Beware, our nation ought to wake up. The nation which was able to strike with a mighty blow at the mouth of all the powerful ones is a powerful nation. But it ought to preserve its unity. It is powerful only if it preserves its unity; in other words, God is their companion. If you preserve your unity, the hand of God assists the multitude; and God is among you and you will be able to eliminate all enemies. Do not be afraid of their hullaballoo. (?Most of them) are misguided people who can be eliminated soon. I have said before about the Kordestan issue that, had there not be a mingling of the enemies with the Kurdish brethren with the aim of eliminating the latter at a point in time--and many Kurdish women and children were eliminated--our enemies would have been eliminated in a day or several days. But what shall we do now that they have been mixed and their crowds intermingled. If, God forbid, something happens, well, all the individuals will face death, and we do not wish that any such thing should happen. We wish for the safety of the Kurds; we wish to protect the Muslims. Unfortunately, since the latter are mixed with them [presumably the enemies] our hands are tied at present and we cannot act decisively. Otherwise, to eliminate them is not difficult.

Some tribes from the country write to me and ask me to order them to deal with the matter. What can we do? Well, we may tell the tribes to go and fight in a war of fratricide. We do not wish this to happen. The Kurdish people themselves ought to purge these people and not allow them in to their villages and towns. They ought to do this themselves, and not to allow the situation to arise where the knife reaches the bone and the issue leads to a massacre in which, God forbid, every (?individual) would burn to death. So they should prevent it themselves; the Kurds should introduce these individuals themselves.

We have said that except for some of those old leaders who are treacherous and murderers, all the rest have been pardoned. All of them are our brothers. Those who are in the Democratic Party, too, are our brothers. Let them come back to the nation's open arms and become part of the nation. Let them not be miscreants and let them not commit offensive acts to this extent. Let them not think that they cannot be eliminated. We do not wish that, God forbid, the people among them who are innocent, and the women and children of the Kurdish people who are our own people, like our children, we do not wish calamity to befall them. Otherwise, it is no difficult task to eliminate. The army is strong. The gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards Corps are strong, too. The Revolution Guards Corps (?is alert). When there is (?an adverse situation) they pour into the country and clarify the situation. We do not wish fratricide. We wish the issue to be rectified with calm, leniency and fraternity. You yourselves must purge those corrupt individuals who do not allow (?the others) to lead a peaceful life and wish to drag Kordestan into bloodshed, and then drag Baluchestan into bloodshed, and then [word indistinct] do not let others come and do the purging; you and your respected youth themselves must purge these.

God save you and guide you to success.

Khomeyni Receives Algerian Ambassador

LD201315 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] This morning the ambassador of Algeria, heading a delegation, was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. During the audience, Imam Khomeyni graciously said: I thank you for your sentiments. We do not consider this movement as an Iranian movement, but rather as an Islamic movement and a movement of the meek against the arrogant. In this movement we are your partners. I hope for the realization of the rule of the meek over the arrogant and for Islam, with its (progressive) content, to be applied everywhere, for all nations to awake and rise for Islam, and for Islamic governments to be united in word and to strive for and under the banner of Islam to relieve the tribulations of the weak nations suffering at the hands of the East and West.

Blessed and exalted God is able to remove all difficulties. Beset as we are by a great many problems, we rely on blessed and exalted God, and we hope that all our problems and difficulties and those of other Muslims will be solved with the help of God and that our brotherly people of Algeria will triumph over its problems with dignity and in safety.

The Algerian ambassador replied: We are at an historic juncture of the Iranian nation. We understand that the struggle must be continued and we are at your service. This is not a case for classical silence, rather, we are committed to serve you and the Iranian nation and Islam.

The imam graciously said: I assure you that the struggle for the path of God is coupled with success, and our prayer is that we do not forget to turn toward God.

The Algerian ambassador said: We come to visit you very often in order to convey and place at your service and at that of the struggling Iranian nation the respects and greetings of the leaders and the Muslim people of Algeria. We have lived in Iran and in your midst and fully understand the situation. We hope that this revolution, which is an Islamic and Koranic revolution, will be realized under your leadership and will continue until final victory. Of course, this is the hope of every Muslim in every part of the world, and all genuine Muslims follow along your path and in your firm steps, steps which have always been and are being taken for the benefit of the Muslim nations.

Khomeyni Sardasht Address

LD211824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Qom, Mr Salur, acting minister of health and welfare, and some staff members were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom today. This report says that families of the martyrs of the recent incident in Sardasht, and the staff of the foreign broadcasting section of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, also met separately and held talks with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, at the meeting with families of the martyrs of the recent incident in Sardasht, who came from Esfahan to visit him, said the following:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I send greetings to all the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for Islam, and I beseech the mercy and blessing of God almighty for all of them. I express sympathy to all their relatives, as I am a participant in their grief and pray for them.

I am their servant. Of course, the grief of relatives is distressing, but the one thing that will ease the burden of their grief is the knowledge that all human beings are mortal; and what is better than being sacrificed in the way of God?

I hope that this movement and the extent to which it has progressed, thanks to the endeavors of our honorable youth and of our great nation--that this way will be followed with further efforts, and that, God willing, Islam will be realized in Iran, as it is and as progressive as it is.

You know that the enemies of Islam are currently struggling to prevent the realization of Islam. In Kordestan they have made all this trouble. Those who have made trouble there and killed our dear ones are the very enemies of Islam. In the meantime, in their writings, they refer to the Islamic Republic, that is to say, they claim that the Islamic Republic has caused this killing, and thus it is, so to speak, that the Islamic Republic wants to massacre Kordestan. This is the kind of propaganda that is being directed against the Islamic Republic. Our brothers ought not to listen to this propaganda. From now on they ought to march along this path with strength, as they have done so far--that is, the strength of faith, the Islamic strength and the unity of word and Islamic unity.

We have no fear of the words they are uttering and the struggles that they are currently engaged in. Of course, they are creating chaos and trouble, but their wish to bring back the previous regime or one similar to that is a wish that they will take with them to the grave.

I pray to almighty God for the safety of you all, and pray for the happiness and great rewards for the martyrs.

Peace be upon you.

BAZARGAN, OTHER MINISTERS MEET WITH KHOMEYNI

LD211822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Qom, Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and the ministers of justice, commerce, interior, culture and higher education, and housing and urban development were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, this afternoon. At this meeting, a report of important government issues was submitted to Imam Khomeyni.

Our correspondent's report adds that the prime minister and his accompanying delegation will continue their talks tonight in the presence of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

BAZARGAN WARNS OF THREAT BY 'MERCENARIES AND TRAITORS'

LD212102 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan has said that Iran is presently faced with a group of mercenaries and traitors in the garb of ideology who oppose every action taken by the government for the benefit of this country and the nation. Addressing the graduation ceremony of the land forces academy, the prime minister gave a broad history of the establishment of the Iranian Army. Bazargan also said that leftist extremists have, under a cover of the secular slogans supporting the deprived people and workers since the times of Reza Shah, opposed all the government actions and exploit any opportunity to their own end [word indistinct].

Bazargan added: A group of the same leftists, by virtue of compromising attitudes, were holding key positions in the regime of Mohammad Reza Shah, but there was another group that continued its struggle. He said that this group supported the Iranian nation only during the [word indistinct] revolution and suffered many casualties. But their support was calculated, and during the revolution they attacked army garrisons and grabbed arms and ammunition with the objective of using them for massacring the Muslim people of Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS TABATABA'I'S DISCUSSIONS IN FRG

LD201250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, vice prime minister and government spokesman, has met with Helmut Schmidt, West German chancellor, Mr Wischnewski, minister of state, and Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party.

In his meeting with the West German chancellor, the existing state of political and economic affairs between the two countries and Iran's long and short-term economic programs were discussed. Dr Tabataba'i told Helmut Schmidt: What is very important to us is our independence in making decisions about all our affairs. He added: All the contracts made with West Germany have been studied; those which have not been beneficial to our country have been or will be canceled. At this juncture, the vice prime minister mentioned nuclear energy contracts worth 15 billion marks--75 billion tomans--and the 5 billion-mark contract for nuclear submarines, and said that these kinds of contracts were not drawn up with the interests of our country in mind, and are beyond our industrial and military strategies. Although we do not need this type of industrial and military equipment, we are willing to buy agricultural technology and other products of other industries. Officials of the two countries agreed that delegations of economic and industrial experts of the two countries should get together in the near future and discuss details of such programs.

Also, at this meeting the situation of the countries of the Persian Gulf was discussed, and Dr Tabataba'i outlined Iran's policies toward these countries and the principles of Iran's foreign policies toward other countries. Then the vice prime minister answered Helmut Schmidt's questions about recent events in Kordestan and Iran's other problems since the revolution, and also questions on Iran's economic progress.

After meeting with Helmut Schmidt, the vice prime minister met with Willy Brandt, the former chancellor of West Germany. At this meeting, the aims of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the problem of Zionist propaganda against the revolution of Iran and also the text of the recent letter from the Parliamentary Council of Europe, in which 18 European countries accused Iran of violating human rights, were discussed. The vice prime minister told Willy Brandt that it is a pity that European countries and their officials, although they place special importance on Iran, do not have accurate information about the situation in Iran, and that their information about Iran is poor and limited. Willy Brandt suggested that this matter be discussed in detail with a high-ranking Iranian official who could provide information about the situation in this country. Sadeq Tabataba'i promised to help and do whatever he can in this matter.

At his meeting with Wischnewski, the vice prime minister spoke of the limitations imposed by some commercial companies of West Germany in their commercial and trade policies with Iran and said: This kind of policy does not help the improvement of economic and commerical relations between the two countries. It is noteworthy that some German companies are prepared to deal with Iran only on the basis of ready cash.

After these meetings, Dr Tabataba'i took part in several radio and television programs and a press conference.

MONTAZERI TELLS OF IRAQI PLOTS IN SERMON AT TEHRAN UNIVERSITY

LD191350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0800 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Sermon delivered by Ayatollah Montazeri during 19 October congregational prayers on the grounds of Tehran University--live]

[Excerpts] Are you aware that in some of the countries on our borders people are about to plot? And the trial of their plot has been detected and seen both in Khuzestan and Kordestan. These people are about to plot against Iran. They are officially making evil propaganda against the Iranian revolution. They make out that Iran entertains colonialism. Sometimes they babble about the Gulf, other times about Kuwait and Bahrain. I have already said: By God, the Iranian people's revolution was not one for land and water, our revolution was an Islamic revolution and not one for land and water. Of course, the country's independence is being safeguarded. Our army and our guards will not allow a single inch of the soil of the country to be lost. At the same time, we have no intention to attack or to commit aggression against any country: We want neither Bahrain, nor Kuwait, nor Iraq. Let them not plot. They are plotting.

I shall give some instances of these plots which I read about in the press. I shall read for you some of the remarks: [He reads in Arabic] Iraq is incapable of launching a revolution against Zionism, but has the capability to do so against us, against Kuwait and against Bahrain. [He interprets in Persian] This is because Iraq cannot hatch a plot against Zionism. We have not sufficient strength to fight Israel. Israel is there. But there are governments which want to be against Kuwait and Bahrain, such as the Iranian Government, which wants to intervene in Bahrain and in Kuwait. What is the meaning of this propaganda? [paragraph as heard]

We have said that we defend Islam and Islam has supporters everywhere.

Again they say: [He reads in Arabic] Iran has not helped Palestine. [Interprets in Persian] Iran has not helped Palestine. This is aimed at calumniating Iran. Of course, (?the truth) is that our help to Palestine has been a moral one and in the (?form) of demonstrations. This is a fact which we cannot deny. We have not or perhaps we were not able to render--as the Iranian nation--financial aid to Palestine and to their brothers in southern Lebanon, who have been driven away from their hearths and homesteads. But you, gentlemen, who say that Iran has not helped Palestine and who taunt Iran, have you ever helped Palestine? You yourself have assassinated many of the leaders of Palestinians in Paris and in other places. At present, a great many Palestinian young people are in prison in Iraq and the tortures they endure in Iraq are no less horrible than those they receive in Israel.

Now, such a person comes and taunts us and sometime levels insults at the leader of our revolution. Little does he know that the Iranian Government has so far displayed its cool, for otherwise could one say that the Iranian Government could not, if it wished to, retaliate in kind against these plots which have emerged in Kordestan and Khuzestan? Is the Iranian Army dead, are the Revolution Guards dead? By God, the army and the guards have their place. If the leader of the revolution were graciously to issue a single command, everyone in Iran, young or old, would occupy the entire territory of those countries which wish to do something against Iran. But we are not occupationists. [applause]

That man who has so forsaken humanity, that he has liquidated all his own colleagues, even those who hailed from his own home town, the Tikritis, who were his colleagues, in order to achieve power. And he has no popularity whatsoever among his people. I myself was there 4 months ago. He has no popularity. The entire nation there is against him. Now he wants to hatch a plot against the Iranian nation: Little does he know that were the leader of our revolution to say a single word, the entire Iraqi nation would rise, by God!

When the leader of the revolution was in Paris a representative of Carter's, together with a representative from the French president, had the honor of visiting the imam. Carter's representative began, as he thought, to threaten. He imagined that the leader was a man who would flee the arena because of such threats. The reply which the master gave him graciously said the following: "A great many people ask me about the Americans in Iran." In other words: Watch it. If I say a single word the Iranian nation would tear apart all the Americans in Iran.

Now I know the Iraqi people. First of all, three-fourths of them are Shi'ites. Of course, the question of being Sunnites or Shi'ites is not the issue here. Our leader has often graciously said: We are not concerned with Shi'ism and Sunnism. What is important to us is Islam, but not land and soil. We do not want Iraq, but we want Islam. Then they hatch plots against Iran and abuse the self-possession of the Iranian Government, the coolness of the Iranian and our silence. Let them take heed, that the Iranian nation has given at least 50,000 martyrs for Islam. Could the Iranian nation remain silent when other people might wish to covet our country!

I counsel the nation itself, my own brothers, not to be deceived by these plots. I am confident that the Kurdish people, the Turkoman people, the Baluchi people, the Arab people, those who are Muslims, are all faithful to the Islamic revolution of Iran. These people who plot in Kordestan are those who obtain their inspiration from elsewhere: There are three or four plotters and the hand of the foreigner is behind them. Otherwise, we are confident that our Kurdish, Arab and other Muslim brethren are all faithful. This is because Islam never discriminates between the races.

Among the other remarks which this gentleman has again made are: [In Arabic] "In order to be Islamic every revolution should be friendly to the Arab revolution. [He now interprets in Persian] That is, every movement, should it wish to be Islamic, should be a friend of the Arab movement. We do not understand the meaning of "a friend of the Arab movement," but we are friends with the Muslim nation.

Though I have spoken at length, I wish to read one of the principles of the constitution, which has recently been approved, for the benefit of our Muslim brethren who may be able to hear my voice abroad. What is this principle in Persian? Precisely principle No. 11: By the decree of the holy verse: "This nation of yours is verily a single nation, and I am your lord whom you worship." All the Muslims constitute a single nation. Under Islam there is no differentiation between an Arab, a Persian and others, and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is dutybound to base its overall policy on the basis of these words and the unity of the Islamic peoples and to make consistent efforts to realize the political, economic and cultural union of the Islamic world.

TEHRAN REPORTS DISCOVERY OF GAS DEPOSIT

LD191312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent, Iranian oil experts have discovered new oil and gas sources. Today, the experimental well drilled at Chahar Bisheh, situated at about 30 km from Gachaaran, struck gas at a depth of 1,426 meters, and the first tests show a flow of about 10 million cubic feet per day. Tests show that the gas is of [word indistinct] kind without hydrogensulfide, which does not need a lot of refining.

After these tests the drilling will continue, since the well has only reached the topmost level of the source and will thus be drilled to lower levels. It is probable that the gas is the topmost layer covering an oil deposit, or there may not be any oil underneath. But in any case the discovery of a gas source at this point is satisfactory. This is the second time following the Islamic revolution in Iran that engineers and experts have been made able to discover new sources of oil and gas. For the first time, about a month ago, the Rudak well, drilled on the axis between Gachsaran and Chahar Gusheh, struck oil.

PETROLEUM MINISTER DISCUSSES PRODUCTION RATE, PRICE POLICY

LD201522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Petroleum Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar gave a telephone interview today to the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He discussed rumors circulated by the press agencies subservient to foreign oil companies on the reduction of oil production and daily extraction. The interview follows:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, despite your denial that oil production has been reduced, the foreign papers portray Iranian oil production as being low. Could you please tell us whether there has been any reduction in the production and export of Iranian oil?

[Answer] Just as I explained a few days ago, these reports are complete fabrications. In no way have Iranian oil production and exports been reduced. The average daily production of oil in Mehr this year [Iranian month corresponding to period 23 September-22 October] was 4 million barrels and the average amount exported was 3.3 million barrels per day. As an example, I will give you the figures for oil exported during the past 5 days, through yesterday. These figures are 3.43, 3.27, 3.31, 3.05 and 3.38 million barrels respectively. As the petroleum minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I deny all the rumors disseminated by the foreign press about reduction in Iranian oil exports. We have asked the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington to pursue the matter vigorously and to prosecute in the courts those news agencies which by spreading such rumors are disturbing the world public and disrupting the Iranian oil market.

[Question] Mr Mo'infar, what is the purpose behind disseminating these rumors, in your opinion?

[Answer] These fabricated reports carried by the news agencies have unfortunately seeped to the foreign press, including the GUARDIAN, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, LE MONDE and others. This indicates a plot on a world level. The world's oil companies have hatched this plot in order to increase the price of their fuel products which they sell to the Western countries. These companies want to impose whatever they can on Western consumers and increase oil prices by various pretexts; thus, they claim that Iranian oil production has fallen so they can overcharge, even though such claims are totally untrue.

[Question] Yes. Mr Minister, I have a question about the price of export crude oil, since Iran and Libya have recently increased the price of their export crude. Could this be the cause for the increase in the price of oil on a world level.

[Answer] Of course, a few days ago Iran increased the price of its oil within the framework of the OPEC price schedule. On the average the increase in the price of our oil was about 11 percent, which, taking into consideration the world price, inflation and so forth is normal. But the companies spread rumors about the volume of production and exports; the price is not in question. They portray production and exports as low and use this as a pretext for overcharging and increasing the price of oil on a world level--the oil which they deliver to the consumer.

[Question] Will prices be increased further at the forthcoming OPEC session in December this year?

[Answer] The question of the price of oil is linked to the price of other energy sources. There is a free market price which is fixed through the sale of (?other commodities) and many other factors. Therefore, in view of the fact that there is a difference between the actual price of oil per barrel and the price stipulated by OPEC--and this difference is large--it is natural for the price of oil to be increased in the coming OPEC session. This is because--and perhaps you have heard this--the difference between these two prices has virtually doubled. For this reason, we have requested another emergency session of OPEC, before the session in December, in order to study the price of oil. If the other OPEC members agree, this session will be held and will study the subject of OPEC prices.

[Question] Mr Mo'infar, we have seen a report carried by UPI to the effect that you said that Iran intended to gradually reduce its oil exports to foreign countries and to increase its petrochemical production instead. Will you comment on this UPI report?

[Answer] Of course. If the report concerns the present time and the rumors about the reduction in the export of Iranian crude oil, then it is not true. But if it means our general oil policy in the coming years is to be that to the extent possible we should not export crude oil, that to the extent possible we should produce finished petroleum products in the export refineries that are to be built and to sell these products on the world market, then in this context the UPI report is true. That is, this should be our overall policy. Our planning for the future should be geared, as much as possible, to supplying better products to the people of the world, so we will be able to obtain higher prices.

But this issue has nothing to do with the reports and rumors disseminated during the past few days. This is a general policy which we should follow in the future. [end recording]

TEHRAN ATTACKS SADDAM HUSAYN'S STATEMENTS TO AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN191946 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Oct 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We again return to the statements made by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL on 13 October. Perhaps one might ask why this increasing interest on our part in statements published by a magazine with suspect connections. The truth is that the statements by the Iraqi president to this magazine are worthy of discussion.

In addition to the fact that the Iraqi president reviews in these statements all international issues and the Middle East situation according to the basic convictions of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, it was the first interview with the Iraqi president since he assumed the post of president. On the other hand, he spoke about the Islamic revolution in general and Iran in particular in terms which reveal the following facts to us.

1. The Iraqi Ba'th Party wants to bring the situation to a head with Iran. As we have been accustomed in dealing with the Iraqi regime, every time it seeks to embark on a step, it paves the way by launching a propaganda campaign. This unjustifiable attack by the Iraqi regime on Iran is intended to disturb relations between the two countries. We in Iran are fully convinced that we are facing a large-scale plot aimed at neutralizing Iran's will and changing our revolutionary course. This plot is being implemented with accurate planning at home and abroad. The role of the Iraqi regime in this many-sided plot is the role of the implementer, instigator and mover. The incidents which have taken place in Kordestan and Khuzestan expose the role of the Iraqi Ba'th in instigating the incidents with the aim of stopping the march of the revolution.

2. The Iraqi regime has begun to involve itself in the Persian Gulf and to send its agents to the area to link the Persian Gulf to the masters in Baghdad who are manipulating their lackeys to protect their own interests. The Egyptian and Iraqi regimes are currently competing for influence in the Persian Gulf. Each regime claims that it wants to protect the Gulf. A few days ago, As-Sadat said he will protect the Persian Gulf states against any foreign invasion. A few days later, Saddam Husayn said the same thing, as if there may be an invasion from outer space. The rulers and peoples of the Persian Gulf realize that the statements of the two presidents are an attempt to outdo each other and competion for the role of policeman abandoned by the shah through the will of the Iranian Muslim people.

In his interview with AL-MUSTAQBAL, the Iraqi president casts doubt on the alliance between the Iranian Islamic revolution and the Palestinian revolution and went so far as to describe this alliance as corrupt, although he did not say that explicitly. However, this is what was meant by his statement.

The Iraqi president admitted that there is corruption in the Arab world, although he did not identify the corrupt sides and did not expect Iran to be against them. Here we would like to ask the Iraqi president: Who are the corrupt Arabs you are talking about? Do you mean those who stood against the Palestinian revolution, or do you mean the PLO or Fatah? If you mean the first, Iran has stood with the Palestinian revolution against its enemies with all courage. The leaders of the Palestinian resistance have admitted this Iranian heroic stand. Iran broke off its relations with As-Sadat. Why? Was it not because he betrayed the Palestinian revolution and accepted the Zionist humiliation at Camp David? From the first day of its inception, the Iranian revolution took the position of defending the Palestinian revolution.

It seems that the Iraqi president means Fatah when he talks about corruption in the PLO. The heroic PLO has suffered a great deal at the hands of the Iraqi intelligence service, which assassinated the heads of its offices in London, Paris and Kuwait. The cadres of the PLO are still being pursued by the executioners of the Iraqi regime. The Iraqi Ba'th is not happy about these close relatonships between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions and wants Iran to become an enemy of Fatah and of the leaders of the Palestinian resistance.

In the past, the Pahlavi and As-Sadat regime competed for influence in the area. Now with the Pahlavi regime gone, the Iraqi Ba'th regime has replaced it. Since the two competing regimes of the past were on good terms, why should not the Iraqi Ba'th and As-Sadat regimes be on very good terms, even if they exchange accusations and each raises deceptive slogans against the other?

CONSTITUTION COUNCIL APPROVES ANOTHER PRINCIPLE

LD201852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Council for the Final Appraisal of the Constitution ratified one article of the constitution and discussed three more articles at its 49th session this afternoon. Our correspondent reports from today's session:

The Council for the Final Appraisal of the Constitution, at its 49th open session, chaired by Dr Beheshti, discussed four articles of the draft constitution and ratified one of them. According to the article that was ratified today with 56 votes in favor and 5 abstentions, the investigation of allegations against the president, the prime minister and the ministers, concerning ordinary crimes, will be carried in public courts with the knowledge of the National Consultative Assembly.

Tomorrow's open session of the Council for the Final Appraisal of the Constitution, which will begin at 1500, will be the 50th open session of the council. This council has so far appraised and approved 108 articles of the draft constitution.

Article Limiting Presidential Powers

LD211906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Council for the Final Appraisal of the Constitution discussed and approved seven more articles of the constitution in its 50th open session this afternoon. Our correspondent reports from today's session:

According to the article that was approved today, by 60 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, the president, the prime minister, ministers and government employees cannot hold more than one government position. Nor can they hold any other position in organizations of which all or part of their share capital is owned by the government or public institutions. Also, the deputyship of the Majlis, attorneyship, legal consultancy, managing directorship or membership of the board of directors of various types of private firms, except cooperative societies of organizations, is forbidden. The prime minister can, in an emergency, temporarily take charge of some ministries. Academic positions in universities and research establishments are exempt from this order.

In today's open session, chaired by Dr Beheshti, seven more articles of the draft constitution were discussed and approved. According to the article that was approved by 53 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions, settlement of litigation concerning public and government property or its reference to arbitration, is, in every case, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers and should be brought to the attention of the Majlis. In cases where one of the parties to the suit is a foreigner, also in important internal cases, it should be approved by the Majlis, the important cases are ascertained by law.

The next article states: The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is responsible for safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity and the system of the Islamic Republic of the country.

According to the next article: The government must, in peacetime, utilize the personnel and equipment of the army for relief, education and the reconstruction crusade, in complete accordance with the laws of Islamic justice, to the point that it does not affect the army's combative preparedness.

According to the next article that was approved by 63 votes for, 1 abstention and none against: No foreigner will be accepted for membership in the army and the disciplinary forces of the country.

According to the next article: The establishment of any type of foreign military base, even if it were to be used for peaceful purposes, is strictly forbidden.

According to the last article, approved unanimously: The promotions and demotions of military personnel are set out by law.

The Council for the Final Appraisal of the Constitution has so far discussed and approved 115 articles of the draft constitution. Tomorrow's open session of the council will be held at 1500.

PARTY EXPLAINS CALL FOR ELECTORAL COMMISSION

LD211048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following statement by the Islamic Republic Party was issued today, addressed to the esteemed minister of interior on the formation of a commission to scrutinize and study the elections for the city council:

In His exalted name: Our brother Mr Sabbaghian, esteemed minister of interior, in a talk about the demand of the Islamic Republic Party on the formation of a commission to scrutinize and study the elections for local councils, has unfortunately made statements which reflect his misunderstanding of the motives of the party's demand.

Although the Islamic Repu ic Party had 60 percent of its candidates elected, according to information received to date, and although more than 30 percent of other candidates have been nominated from the clergy and independent candidates supporting this party, because of the utmost importance of these councils and the wish of the honorable leader of the revolution the concept of Ayatollah Taleqani and the members of officials of the Islamic Republican Party, who consider the councils as the foundation for democracy, the general disregard by the people for the elections, and the reports received by the party regarding certain violations in these elections, the party considers the formation of this commission necessary, so that by studing the causes, reasons, shortcomings and violations it might make proper decisions [as heard]. If an election has not been conducted properly, the commission should have the authority to declare it invalid. The results of elections in cities and Tehran should be used. The party expected this logical demand to be accepted and welcomed by the executive authorities of the country, and our brother Mr Sabbaghian should not have talked thus, reflecting a fear of the formation of this commission--an obviously nonexistant fear, at this sensitive time in our revolution, which requires that we be more careful in what we say, do and plan so as not to damage the unity of expression and increasing cooperation or to encourage violators or to discourage those interested in the revolution and its outcome.

Minister of the Interior, the question has been seriously asked for the public regarding the reasons behind allocating such a short time for these important and vital elections: Why was the procedure conducted in such haste that the people, the parties and the candidates could be brief about it [as heard]. Even the competence of some candidates was not confirmed by the Ministry of Interior until 2 days before the elections which, of course, left no time for their publicity campaigns and presentation.

It is also of importance to ask why there were more inspectors for the Council of Experts elections, although there were not as many candidates as in this election, and there are many other questions to be explained to the commission. The Islamic Republic Party insists on the formation of such a commission since it deems it necessary and is ready to cooperate.

KHOMEYNI'S ENVOY DISCUSSES BORDER PROBLEMS WITH IRAQI OFFICIALS

LD220914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Hoseyn Kermani, Imam Khomeyni's envoy in the western part of the country, arrived in Qasr Shirin at 0900 yesterday; he was accompanied by Col Shahriari, deputy gendarmerie commander of Kermanshahan. Later, they left Qasr Shirin for the Mansariyeh border post in Iraq, where they met the Mansariyeh deputy border commander and other officials. During the meeting border problems between Iran and Iraq, in the western region of our country, were discussed. The Imam's envoy said during the meeting [as heard] that the aim of the talks was to strengthen the foundations of friendship between the two countries.

PALESTINIAN MEDIATION BETWEEN GULF STATES, IRAN 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD181001 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 16 LD

[Fayiz Karkutli report: "Palestinian Mediation Between Tehran and Gulf States Successful"]

[Excerpt] In a telephone call to the PLO office in Tehran yesterday AS-SIYASAH learned that Palestinian mediation between Iran and the Arab Gulf countries has been fruitful. PLO representative in Tehran Hani al-Hasan said the mediation has been reassuring and the results will be conveyed today to the directors of PLO offices in the Gulf, who will meet in Tehran. Hani al-Hasan made this statement following talks between the Palestinian delegation and Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi.

Hani al-Hasan said: "The Iranian-Palestinian meeting generally reviewed all issues of mutual interest and common views were reached on the identical strategies of the two revolutions."

Al-Hasan added that a meeting of PLO revolution representatives in the Arab Gulf will be held in Tehran today at which they will be briefed on the outcome of the talks in respect to the countries in which they represent the PLO. The outcome will bear reassuring news to all concerned, he said.

Hani al-Hasan said: To Dr Yazdi the Palestine problem is a matter of conscience. He is a dear brother and has struggled with the Palestinians. Relations between the PLO and Iran, he added, have become closer as a result of the talks. And, God willing, we will work together and united in the interest of Iran, the Arab countries and the Palestinian revolution against Zionism and imperialism in accordance with the recommendations of Imam Khomeyni and Yasir 'Arafat.

AFP REPORTS 'HEAVY FIGHTING' IN MAHABAD

NC191712 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 19 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, Oct. 19 (AFP)--Heavy fighting resumed today between Peshmerga insurgents and police supported by government troops in the western city of Mahahad, major stronghold of Iranian Kurdish nationalism.

According to reports from the area, the fighting broke out yesterday with the arrival in Mahabad of a government force which reportedly comprised a Kurdish unit won over to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's Islamic regime. Today the two sides once more joined battle, leaving about 15 dead.

Kurdish sources meanwhile reported that Iranian minister of state Daryush Foruhar, on a fact-finding mission in Kordestan, today held another meeting with Sheikh Ezzedin Hosseyni, Kurdish leader of the Moslem Sunni sect. The source said the sheikh was thought to have asked that United Nations representatives should take part in negotiations between Kurdish insurgents and the Tehran government. Authorities here, however, denied that Mr Foruhar met either sheikh or any other Kurdish insurgent element.

BANEH INCIDENT 'CRUSHED'; FOUR ATTACKERS KILLED

LD191812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was made today by the public relations department of the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Kordestan stationed in Sanandaj:

In the name of God, the treacherous band of traitors and counterrevolutionaries has once again surfaced and created another incident in Baneh. Fortunately, our guardsmen brothers crushed it in no uncertain terms. The incident which began at 2330 last night and continued until 0300 in the morning resulted in four attackers being killed and another four counterrevolutionaries being wounded. However, our guardsmen brothers did not suffer any casualties. At present, the situation in the town is quite calm, with the Corps of the Revolution Guards in control of the town.

GOVERNOR CALLS FOR REVOLUTION WITHIN REVOLUTION

LD190920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] At memorial meetings held yesterday afternoon to mark the 40th day after the death of the great struggler and the friend and companion of the meek, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, millions of our compatriots mourned and glorified the memory of that great fighter for Islam, the Abu Dhar of the era. Behesht-e Zahra cemetery yesterday once again revived the memory of the day of the death of the indefatigable crusader and struggler, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani; hundreds of thousands of people who love and follow the path of their father, Taleqani, encircled his pure grave, mourned his memory and poured scent on his tomb. Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, son of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran also participated in these ceremonies.

Mr Taher Ahmadsadeh, governor general of Khorasan, made a speech glorifying the valuable services rendered by Ayatollah Taleqani toward reviving the true religion of Islam and dwelling on the peculiarities of this phase in the Islamic revolution. He also said: Sisters and brothers, I must candidly proclaim that our revolution is in serious jeopardy. I swear by God that the alarm bell is ringing. Imperialism has been awaiting precisely this state of affairs. Therefore, O imam, O leader of the revolution, O imam of the meek, by relying on your meek people, the vast masses of your people, who have replied immediately whenever you have called out to them, do begin a revolution within the revolution [enqelab dar enqelabra aghas kon]

He added: O Taleqani, O greater crusader on your grave today we repeat: We need a revolution within the revolution.

In another part of his oration in Behesht-e Zahra cemetary, Taher Ahmadzadoh, referring to the remarks by Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni to the effect that the imam is alone, said: How can the imam be alone when the imam exists, our people exist and our meek masses are here? How then can the imam be alone?

He also said: All the people and all the groups and organizations, in whatever form, should be able to establish direct contact with the imam, to say what they have to say, to bring to the imam's attention what goes on in the realm.

DEATH OF TALEQANI MARKED IN QOM 18 OCT

LD190935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, head of Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, made an address in Qom's Chahar Mardan district yesterday afternoon to mark the 40th day after the death of the great crusader and friend and companion of the meek, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani. The meeting was attended by tens of thousands of that city's residents. He glorified the great teacher of the Koran. The report says that the Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, participated in the rally but because of the huge crowd could not leave his automobile.

In his speech Qotbzadeh also referred to the role of the imperialist and Zionist policies and those of counterrevolutionary agents in Kordestan, Khuzestan, Sistan va Baluchestan and Torkaman Sahra.

In another part of his oration Mr Qotbzadeh criticized and attacked the people who hoard public goods and food and the capitalists who suck the blood of the people in league with counterrevolution and world imperialism.

DISMISSAL OF BANDAR-E ANZALI GOVERNOR DENIED

LD191326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The governor general of Gilan has denied the news about the dismissal of Mr Hoseyn Jani, governor of Bandar-e Anzali, that was mentioned in the statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. On this subject, and concerning the release of the fishermen arrested by the Guards Corps in Bandar-e Anzali, we have a report from our correspondent in Rasht that we invite you to listen to:

The governor general of Gilan, in making contact with the news unit in Rasht, announced that the dismissal of the governor of Bandar-e Anzali, Mr Hoseyn Jani, which was announced by the profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is not true and is hereby denied. It is noteworthy that the minister of the interior was quoted in the same bulletin as saying that the dismissal of the governor of Bandar-e Anzali is within the authorities of the governorate general of Gilan.

Mr Habib Davaran, the governor general of Gilan, also referred to the strict orders issued by the office of the prime minister and announced that the fishermen arrested by the Guards Corps in Bandar-e Anzali will be freed within the next few hours, without any strings attached.

NVOI CRITICIZES STATEMENTS OF FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI

TA211544 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 20 Oct 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Preservation of Military Agreements With the United States Is Unjustifiable"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: At a gathering of several political, religious and national figures committed to the revolution of the Iranian nation, the topic of discussion was the present very sensitive and even dangerous situation of our homeland. Everything was being discussed, particularly the country's foreign policy. After noting the recent remarks of Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Ebrahim Yazdi at a press conference, one of the religious figures said: In the final analysis, we do not understand which statements by which an official in this country should be the foundation for action and judgment. Every individual and responsible government officials, too, express their views every day regarding general issues and, particularly, foreign issues.

For example, in respect to the bilateral military agreements between Iran and the United States, only a few days ago Mr Chamran, the minister of defense, expressed a certain viewpoint. The next day, the minister of foreign affairs took an exactly opposite view. Mr Chamran said the bilateral agreements with U.S. imperialism should be abrogated as soon as possible. He also said: In order to maintain the country's political independence, especially the country's military independence, if the United States is still thinking of exerting influence and attaches conditions to the shipment of spare parts, we must refrain from purchasing arms and spare parts from that country.

However, Mr Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs, said in a press conference that our differences of opinion with the United States of America are in respect to the agreement involving the purchase of $21 billion in arms from that country which was concluded during the former shah's period. Mr Yazdi said a substantial amount of this sum has already been paid. However, the United States has so far delivered to Iran only about $9 billion in arms, and at present we are engaged in negotiations for the delivery of the remaining weapons. Mr Ebrahim Yazdi says great harm has been done as a result of the annulment of the agreement on the purchase of arms from the United States, and for this reason we do not recognize the annulment of this agreement on behalf of Bakhtiar. Weapons which are now in our possession are in need of spare parts, and in approaching the Government of the United States of America, we asked that it help us by sending spare parts. However, they have attached certain conditions which we cannot accept.

In regard to the bilateral agreements between Iran and the United States, Mr Yazdi also declared that Iran cannot act unilaterally in abrogating these agreements and will not annul those agreements which are in the interests of both sides. These are points from remarks made by Mr Yazdi, Iran's minister of foreign affairs, during a press conference. As our dear compatriots recall, Mr Amir Entezam, the former government spokesman, also repeatedly expressed this exact view. This same famous and religious figure also said: We know that the leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni, sincerely believes in the expulsion from our homeland of every kind of political, military, economic and cultural influence of U.S. imperialism, and he has repeatedly said that we have no need whatsoever for the United States. The United States is Iran's number one enemy, and America's relations with us are relations between a plunderer and a plundered, between an oppressor and an oppressed.

Either during the prerevolution struggles or after them, during their great marches and street demonstrations, millions of liberated Iranians seriously demanded and continue to demand the annulment of all military and non-military agreements with U.S. imperialism and the expulsion from the homeland of all agents and elements of this enemy number one of the Iranian nation. The verdict of logic and wisdom dictates that the basis of our action and judgment should be the view of the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and of the true forces committed to our homeland's revolution, and this view is completely clear and precise: We have no need for the United States. The United States is the Iranian nation's number one enemy.

Now, as you can see, officials of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, without taking into consideration the view of the leader of the Iranian revolution, have come out in the defense of the so-called common interests of U.S. imperialism and Iran. They defend, according to Imam Khomeyni's statement, (?the interests of) a plunderer with a plundered and an oppressor with an oppressed. With all their power they (?call) for the preservation of the bilateral Iran-destroying agreements between the United States and Iran. What kind of common interests can exist between a plunderer and a plundered? Our liberated nation knows that all these disasters and difficulties now troubling Iran are all the direct results of years of deadly domination by U.S. imperialism over all affairs of our homeland. Nothing more can be said about the [words indistinct] of U.S. imperialism other than the plunder of our oil, the plunder of our other natural resources and riches, the violation of our political and economic independence, the plunder of all our possessions and the transformation of Iran into a military base against our northern neighbor.

Bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism has always pursued and continues to pursue these colonialist and plundering aims in its relations with Iran and other developing countries. Mr Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs, admits the U.S. Government has presented conditions to the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the sale of spare parts, but despite this, he again demands the preservation of the bilateral Iran-destroying agreements with U.S. imperialism, and still not satisfied, he also recognizes the agreement which was annuled by the Bakhtiar government as a result of public pressure.

The famous and religious figure of our homeland noted at this gathering that such acts are in opposition to the view of the leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and in opposition to the demand of the liberated people of Iran on the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic to refrain from implementing any policy contrary to the view and demand of the leader of the Iranian revolution.

AFGHANISTAN

PRESIDENT AMIN CHAIRS PDPA POLITBURO MEETING

GF191648 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] met today from 1130 until 1330 hours at the People's House under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin.

First, Comrade Amin briefed the Politburo members on the progress of the commission to draft the constitution. Later they discussed the first 5-year economic and development plan and national economic development from 1979 through 1983. It was decided that the approved plan, together with the pertinent document, should be submitted to the next plenum of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council.

Then the approved draft on changes and modifications in the PDPA Charter was discussed and unanimously approved by the Politburo. It was decided that the said approved draft be submitted to the PDPA Central Committee plenum for its approval.

Before adjournment, the Politburo debated the matter of [word indistinct] of PDPA Central Committee plenum, and it was unanimously approved that the PDPA Central Committee plenum should be called to session. The convening of the plenum's regular session and other matters and topics that are to be on the plenum's agenda were also discussed.

AMIN SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF RED FLAG

LD192224 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Address to the nation by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--PDPA--, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on 19 October on the occasion of the first anniversary of the raising of the Red flag over the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--recorded]

[Excerpts] Throughout history our toiling people have averted the most powerful attacks of the oppressors, and with the heat of their red blood have set fire to all the monstrous pillars of despotism and eliminated them. This is why the toilers of our heroic people have always mentioned with pride the red color of the blood of their forefathers which is glowing in every valley, gorge and region.

The Great Sawr Revolution which was accomplished through the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; the participation of the patriotic heroes, who possess the exalted Khalqi humility and the revolutionary proletariat price of the officers, the beloved soldiers of the homeland; and the extensive and all-round support of our toiling people toppled the tyrannical order and established the proletariat order in beloved Afghanistan. The proletariat order gained tremendous pride through the Red revolutionary slogans which were given on behalf of our beloved homeland, Afghanistan. This momentous pride is most of all reflected in the red color of the flag which bears the historic and proud name of Khalq and which symbolizes the power of the workers, and unity of the [word indistinct] farmers. This is why the toiling people of our beloved country, Afghanistan, the Pashtun, Baluch, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkomen and Nuristani nationalities and the ethnic groups of this ancient land are proud of this red flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Today marks the first anniversary of the raising of the Red flag of the people, workers and toilers of beloved Afghanistan. Through the revolutionary waving of this flag, our toiling people see that the project of the first Democratic Republic of Afghanistan constitution has been initiated, and a commission comprising the representatives of all the classes and strata of our toiling people are working on it. The heroes of the People's Armed Forces, the workers and farmers, these builders of the new Afghanistan, free of the exploitation of man by man, see that they are defending the honor of the homeland with their courageous sacrifice, and are building the country through their energy and ability while their Red flag is waving with pride. The toiling people will soon possess an historic document of which all the toiling people of our neighboring countries will be proud.

Today is the first anniversary of the raising of this Red flag of our workers and Khalqi order which reflects the pure wishes of the workers, farmers, progressive intellectuals, professionals, national capitalists and patriotic merchants. The heroic army, the brave armed forces of our people, these sons of the valiant fathers and heroes of the path of freedom who protect the honor of the homeland and its historic pride while they are at the defense fortress of the revolution and who defend the people and the beloved homeland; their young costruggler sons and revolutionary daughters; the epoch-making workers and farmers--these heralds of the essence of life to the people and all the patriots celebrate this anniversary at meetings and rallies everywhere and see with pride that the Red flag of our people waves among the ranks of the Red flags of the workers' states, with the USSR in the first rank, with pride and equality in the world and with anti-imperialist and revolutionary waves.

My heart is gladdened by your love and affection for the homeland; it is proud of you and this adds to the warmth of my aspirations. Long live the brave people of Afghanistan! Victory to the PDPA! Victory to the heroic People's Armed Forces! Long live our Red flag, this symbol of the pride and heroism of our party, our heroic armed forces and our toiling people!

AMIN ADDRESSES SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL SESSION 17 OCT

LD212148 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] From Afghanistan next we bring you an article on unbiased and comprehensive constitutions.

The second session of the commission drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin last Wednesday. In this plenary session Comrade Amin had delivered a scholarly speech in which he once again stressed the importance of legality and lawfulness in a society.

Referring to the importance of collective work, the commander of the Great Sawr Revolution said: The importance of collective work rests in the fact that (?we respond) collectively to the aspirations and desires of our toiling people and welcome them. However, we permit nobody to play (?his) individual role in the name of realizing toilers' aspirations. The fact is that work on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan constitution has been a really good news to our noble people.

The people of this country, due to lawlessness and lack of legal procedures in the country, have been given [words indistinct]. During the treacherous Nadir-Daud dynasty the people saw their rights, freedoms and privileges violated because of (?treacherousness) and class nature of our society.

Therefore, the adoption of a progressive constitution in the light of which they could enjoy their democratic rights, freedoms and privileges would be of great significance. In the light of such a constitution they are envisaging measures by which the way would be paved for construction of a society which is the real want and desire of the people. This would be a society in which exploitation of man by man would be abolished and no class would exist to rule the oppressed people, but instead the people themselves would have their destiny at their own hands.

One of the important features of our constitution would be rested in the fact that it would be formalized and adopted by the people themselves, or, rather, their true representatives. The members of the drafting commission of our constitution are comprised of personalities from all classes and strata. They are persons who are well aware of the real needs and requirements of their society. They are composed of lawyers, religious scholars, economists, educators, scientists, army officers, administrators, and so forth. They are representing different religious sects, languages, nationalities and regions, and they are all equipped with knowledge and understanding of the epoch-making ideology of the working class. Therefore, it is sure that their contribution towards drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan would be of great value, because they would regard all the needs and requirements of our society and will formalize it in such a way in which all progressive requirements of our people in society will be fulfilled.

Another important fact behind the drafting of our constitution rests in the collective spirit and nature of the work of the commission. The commission will forbid the role of individual in discussing and drafting of the constitution. Collective work on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan constitution meanwhile would help avoid mistakes and errors which may possibly arise in the individual work. This means that our constitution would not only be highly progressive but also be comprehensive and all-inclusive. Like our Great Sawr Revolution, which is surely a model not only in our land but also in the region and the world, our constitution would too be a model and example for the noble people of the region.

SHAH WALI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING 17 OCT

GF200730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The Economic Commission of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan met yesterday from 1530 until 2000 hours under the chairmanship of Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Attending this meeting were the ministers of public health, finance, agriculture and land reforms, planning, mines and industries and minister of transport, as well as their respective advisors.

First, Abdolkarim Misaq, the commission secretary, read the meeting's agenda and discussions took place on each topic in the agenda. Later, there was a vote on the proposal by the Ministry of Commerce on the creation of consumers cooperatives; and creation of such cooperatives was unanimously approved by the commission. The Ministry of Commerce was instructed to take necessary steps at the earliest possible time for the preparation of a charter for consumers cooperatives.

After a briefing by Dr Abdorrashid Jalili, minister of agriculture and land reforms, instructions were issued to the same ministry to pay special attention to the following: promoting the cooperative movement; agricultural index in the country; better organization of cooperative bureaus and cooperative programs; improvement and increase of production level; providing technical services; and enlightenment of all cooperative members from the technical and social viewpoint based on a scientifically arranged plan.

Likewise, agreements were reached on such matters as the government farms becoming profit-making enterprises, improvement of trade conditions and other economic topics. Necessary instructions were issued to concerned agencies.

INDIA

FINANCE MINISTER QUITS OVER DIFFERENCES WITH SINGH

BK191612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The finance minister, Mr H.N. Bahuguna, has resigned from the union cabinet following differences with the prime minister on the question of the merger of the CFD [Congress For Democracy] with the Lok Dal. The prime minister sought Mr Bahuguna's resignation this evening. It was announced from Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house] a short while ago that the president has accepted the resignation.

Speaking to newsmen shortly after sending his resignation letter, Mr Bahuguna said the responsibility for the break rests squarely on the other side, as he put it. He said nobody can blame him for the breach of trust. He had at no time said that the CFD would merge with the Lok Dal.

In his letter to Mr Bahuguna, Mr Charan Singh is understood to have referred to the tendentious propaganda being carried on to malign the Lok Dal and the prime minister to boost the image of the CFD. Mr Charan Singh also referred to the critical comments by Mr Bahuguna on the speech by the prime minister at (Kantal) in Haryana recently. It was also pointed out that Mr Bahuguna's followers are taking steps to revive the CFD while discussions on merger with the group with the Lok Dal was still in progress.

Mr Bahuguna told newsmen that he will consult his friends and colleagues before announcing his future line of action on Sunday. In his brief letter of resignation, Mr Bahuguna said he reserved his right to reply to the observations made by Mr Charan Singh. He parried questions on repercussions of his resignation on the ministry in Uttar Pradesh.

The deputy prime minister, Mr Chavan, said this evening that the resignation of Mr Bahuguna would not affect the Lok Dal-Congress alliance. But he wished it had not taken place, he added.

The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, said she did not know what will be Mr Bahuguna's next step. She said there had been no contact recently between her and Mr Bahuguna. Mrs Gandhi added that she had said before that Mr Bahuguna's policies and ideas had nothing in common with those of Mr Charan Singh.

The Janata Party leader, Mr Jagjivan Ram, said there was nothing unexpected in Mr Bahuguna's resignation. He said Mr Bahuguna's joining hands with Mr Charan Singh was a combination of two incompatibles. The Janta Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, expressed the view that Mr Bahuguna's resignation showed that the present government was breaking up.

The Lok Dal chief general secretary, Mr Madhu Limaye, declined to comment on the development. According to PTI, one of the Uttar Pradesh ministers belonging to the CFD said this evening that they would resign as soon they receive a directive from Mr Bahuguna. There are seven CFD ministers in the Banarasi Das cabinet. The strength of the CFD in the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha [state assembly] is 20.

PAKISTAN

SPOKESMAN DENIES BORDER WITH AFGHANISTAN CLOSED

BK201057 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Commenting on a recent foreign press report that Pakistan had closed its border with Afghanistan, a spokesman of the Government of Pakistan denied the report in Islamabad today. He described the report as completely baseless and unfounded.

HAQ WELCOMES PRC MILITARY DELEGATION 20 OCT

BK201100 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Oct 79 BK

[Text] A Chinese good will military delegation headed by Mr Zhang Caiqian, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived in Islamabad this morning (?and was accorded) most cordial and warm welcome. The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, greeted the leader and members of the delegation on arrival. Those present to greet the delegation included the deputy chief of the Army Staff, LtGen Mohammad Iqbal Khan; chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Adm Keramat Rahman Niazi; and the chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim.

The distinguished guests were presented a guard of honor. Mr Zhang Caiqian, who is also accompanied by Madame Caiqian, is to call on the president this evening. Tomorrow the delegation will call on the defense minister, Mr Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, and will later attend a luncheon being given in their honor by the defense minister.

During the 10-day stay in Pakistan, the Chinese military delegation will visit Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Multan, Sargodha and Taxila and will inspect military installations and institutions.

Talks Begin in Rawalpindi

BK211612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Oct 79 BK

[Text The first round of talds between the military delegations of Pakistan and China was held in Rawalpindi this morning. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq headed the Pakistan delegation while Mr Zhang Caiqian led the Chinese military delegation. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere, and matters of mutual interest came under discussion.

Earlier, members of the Chinese military delegation called on the federal defense minister, Mr Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, and exchanged views with him on matters of bilateral interest. The distinguished guests later attended a reception hosted in their honor by the defense minister.

Haq Speaks at Banquet

BK220612 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said that Pak-China friendship has kept growing from strength to strength and shall continue to grow still further.

He was speaking at a banquet given by him in honor of the visiting deputy chief of general staff of the armed forces of the People's Republic of China, Mr Zhang Caiqian, in Rawalpindi tonight.

The president said the hearts of the Pakistani people are bound with the sentiments of love, respect and good will for their Chinese friends. They were alive to the fact that China has always helped them in the past in critical moments. He said he could say with full confidence that the sentiments of mutual friendship and existence shall ever remain [word indistinct].

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said, like their Chinese friends they, too fully believe that it was the fundamental right of the people of every country to utilize all their resources without any external interference to insure their independence, solidarity and progress. He said we are doing our best for the development of our country and prosperity of our people. We forcefully endorse the need to maintain a climate of peace and good will. The president said we do not wish to come under the hegemony or enter the area of any influence of any power. We wish to keep out of big power rivalry and work for the welfare of the people. Pakistan's entry into the nonalined movement, he added, testifies to the fact that it had strongly committed to these principles.

The president said that the visit of Mr Zhang Caiqian was of special happiness for them because as a traditional friend of Pakistan he had played a significant part in promoting friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He was confident that his present visit will help in further strengthening their mutual relations.

NEW SHIPPING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

BK200654 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan and the Soviet Union have signed a new agreement on shipping to promote economic cooperation between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Moscow yesterday by the Soviet minister of the merchant marine, Mr Guzhenko, and the Pakistan ambassador, Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan.

Under the agreement, Soviet and Pakistani ships will enjoy the same advantages as are granted to the national marine in the harbors of the two countries. The Soviet minister said after signing the agreement that it will not only help develop seaborne trade but also broaden Soviet-Pakistani ties as a whole. The agreement, he said, is of equitable and mutually beneficial character. He added that an important instrument for the realization of the agreement was the joint commission on shipping which will start working soon.

The Pakistani ambassador described it as another concrete step in broadening Pakistan-Soviet cooperation. He said it was the fourth intergovernmental agreement between Pakistan and the Soviet Union.

PRESIDENT HAQ SAYS CENSORSHIP WILL BE LIFTED SOON

BK211618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Oct 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has said that the recent imposition of censorship on newspapers and journals in the country will be lifted soon. This will cover what he called responsible and patriotic newspapers in Pakistan. He was addressing a group of newspaper editors in Islamabad today.

BAKHTIAR'S APPLICATION ACCEPTED FOR HEARING BY COURT

BK201112 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Oct 79 BK

[Text] In Quetta, the special court comprising of Mr Justice S. Osman Ali Shah of Peshawar high court today adjourned the hearing of the case against Yahya Bakhtiar [former Bhutto counsel] under the provisions of the Holders of Representative Office, Punishment for Misconduct Order 1977.

Before the case was adjourned, the court heard arguments by Mr Yahya Bakhtiar on his application challenging the jurisdiction of the special court to try him. His application was admitted for regular hearing.

SRI LANKA

POLICE HOLD FOUR IN PLOT TO KILL JAYEWARDENE

BK191619 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 19 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Police today found three handbombs at the SLFP [Sri Lanka Freedom Party] trade union headquarters at (Dharmapalamahavata). The discovery was made following a raid conducted on the premises this morning.

The CID [Central Investigation Department] had been on full alert during the past few days after it had uncovered a threat to the president's life. The SLFP trade union headquarters is only a few yards from the surgery of the president's personal dentist. The police had received information that certain persons at the trade union office had been discussing that the most opportune occasion to insult [as heard] or assassinate the president was by throwing handbombs when the president visited the surgery.

According to police information, handbombs had been brought into the SLFP trade union headquarters last month and taken away. The police had therefore kept the premises under surveillance.

The president had paid visit to his dentist yesterday and on the day before and at 0830 this morning his secretary had sought a further appointment. The police raid on the SLFP trade union headquarters was carried out at 0930. Inquiries are proceeding at present and the trade union office has been placed under police guard.

A senior police spokesman said this evening that four persons have been taken in for questioning.